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GENEVA FAVORS BLOCKADE PLAN FOR AGGRESSOR

League Committee Concentrates Attention on War-Prevention Measures

SMALLER STATES TO BE ASSISTED

Conversations Behind the Scenes Likely to Prove Highly Important

By HUGH F. SPENDER
By Wireless

GENEVA, Dec. 4—The proposal that small states threatened with external aggression should have financial assistance guaranteed on the lines of the Austrian reconstruction loan was discussed by the League disarmament committee yesterday. It is noticeable that the committee again concentrated its attention upon the preventive measures the League should take in the event of a threat of war under Article 11 of the Covenant rather than on punitive measures against an aggressive state under Article 16.

The point that a pacific blockade might be applied before recourse was had to more drastic measures received general approval. But a naval demonstration which such a blockade implies would necessarily affect the economic and financial relations of the state against which such action was taken and it was again emphasized that the League must proceed very cautiously in the matter, knowing precisely what legal liabilities a blockade would involve.

The discussion shows the disarmament committee is convinced that a too hasty resort to force might provoke the very conflict it aimed to avoid.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Aristide Briand and Dr. Gustav Stresemann arrive this week end and the League Council opens Monday. The conversations behind the scenes are likely to prove far more important than those at the public meetings of the Council, for the three statesmen will get together to discuss the next steps for the pacification of Europe.

There is no question that Benito Mussolini is coming to Geneva, but if the Italian Government desires to participate in the conversations the request naturally will be granted, for Italy has a right to be consulted as regards the form of supervision the League should adopt when the interallied control mission is withdrawn from Germany.

If a clash of opinion is to be avoided it is necessary that German consent be obtained to the form of this supervision.

The crux of the matter is the French demand for a permanent commission appointed by the League in the demilitarized zone, to which the Germans strongly object. The Rhineland occupation and the date at which it would terminate do not concern the League, but until the question of supervision is settled no advance can be made to meet the German demand for the removal of French and British troops from the Rhineland before the appointed date.

By Wireless

BERLIN, Dec. 4 — Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, accompanied by Herr von Schubert, head of the Foreign Office, and Dr. Gauss, juridical expert of the Foreign Office, has left for Geneva where he will participate in the League of Nations' December meeting. While the session itself fails to arouse much interest here, considerable importance is attached in Germany to conversations that Dr. Stresemann will undoubtedly have with the French and English Foreign Ministers, possibly also with Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier.

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Once King of Newsboys Assumes Subway Crown

By the Associated Press

New York

SAMUEL R. ROSOFF, once known as the King of Park Row newsboys, has become the King of Subway Builders by submitting the winning bid on the largest section of subway construction for which the city ever contracted.

Mr. Rosoff is president of the Rosoff Subway Construction Company, now building $12,000,000 worth of subways on the Eighth Avenue and Washington Heights routes. The new contract, for a section from Sixth Avenue and Third Street to Church Street and Park Place, brings this figure to $26,000,000, exceeding all other contracts by many millions. Mr. Rosoff outbid 16 contractors who submitted 25 bids.

FIVE-DAY WEEK ALREADY ACTIVE IN MANY FIELDS

Federal Officer, However, Now Sees Added Benefits to Religion and Recreation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—With the five-day week already adopted in whole or in part in a number of industries, Saturday is likely to become a recreation day, leaving Sunday for other pursuits, Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner for Labor Statistics, indicated in an address to the National Amusement Parks Association, in convention here.

"We hear much about reading rooms and study clubs," he said. "This will come with a five-day week, because if a fellow goes to the amusement park on Saturday, he is willing to take some calmer form of entertainment for Sunday or a part of Sunday. So, if you give people time enough for recreation, you may even see our churches filled again."

There is nothing particularly new about Henry Ford's five-day week plan, Mr. Stewart declared, saying further:

"The regular five-day week is quite common in the manufacture of men's clothing. This does not always mean a 40-hour week, but it does mean a five-day week.

System Is Widespread

"Under recent agreements, most of the fur workers, an industry employing about 14,000 people, are working on a five-day-week basis. Cloth hat and cap industry agreements call for a five-day week.

"The building trades have a Saturday half-holiday almost universally. Within the last two or three years the tendency has been to reduce this to a five-day week, and in some of the building trades this is already fairly well established.

"It may be interesting to know that in the study of wages and in hours of trade unions as conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the figures for 1926 covering practically 1,000,000 workers, more than 6 per cent of all union membership in all the trades covered have a flat five-day week basis for the year around, while a very considerable number have a five-day week for several months in the year.

"There are some 10 other industries which have either as a whole or in part already inaugurated a five-day week. Sometimes in the same industry there is a five-day week in Boston and New York, and not in other cities. Like every other industrial change it is found in spots.

"It is not my purpose to argue for or against the five-day week in industry. After the scare is over most people will realize that the five-day week is not going to hurt the bituminous coal industry. I need not go into a list of the industries where it could be adopted without the slightest inconvenience, much less upheaval. I will only say that, in my judgment, it is coming as rapidly as it is necessary for it to come.

Output Increases

"You all realize what the Saturday half-holiday has done for the people and what it has done for the amusement parks. I think you realize what the five-day week will do for the amusement parks. With an entire day set apart each week for recreation, the annual attendance at amusement parks is likely to jump from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000, with an increase in expansion of present facilities to accommodate the public and a development of new parks accordingly."

Reduction of hours is due in part to increase of efficiency of modern industry, Mr. Stewart showed.

"Taking the general run of industries, I think it is fairly safe to say that the output per man has increased 60 per cent in the last 10 years," he said. "Add these two situations together, increase in output and increase in monotony, and you have a situation for which the remedy seems to be, if we follow the lines of least resistance, the reduction of hours of labor, whether of hours per day or days per week, or both."

Co-operation of the American Engineering Standards Committee in drafting a safety code for amusement parks has been obtained by the National Amusement Parks Association, a report of its committee told. A group at work upon this code includes representatives of the chief engineering societies, of the Federal Government and the amusement park owners.

A Friend of Happy Childhood

Miss Ellen M. Tower, Who Started Playgrounds in Boston With Sand Boxes.

Miss Tower's Aid to Playgrounds Wins Community Service Tribute

Spaces for Sand Piles She Searched Out for Boston Children 41 Years Ago Proved Landmarks in Development of City's Recreational Program

Because Miss Ellen M. Tower of Lexington searched out unoccupied school yards and spaces 41 years ago where Boston children might have sand piles to dig in, thus writing the first chapter in the chronicle of supervised playground work in the city, Community Service, Inc., of Boston will tender Miss Tower a dinner next Wednesday evening at the Twentieth Century Club.

There is a peculiar appropriateness to be noted also in the fact that the event brings forth, as chief officer of Community Service, Inc., Joseph Lee, of Boston, who has been extremely influential in later playground affairs in Boston and who is, as well, president of the national Playground and Recreation Association.

If a fine point were put upon it, playgrounds in Boston strictly began when William Blackstone gave his cow pasture to the town to be kept forever as a place of public recreation.

Early Play on Common

That the Puritans and Colonials were more cognizant of the happy uses of play than it sometimes seems is borne out by the fact that they made play upon Boston Common so much of an institution that even General Gage took official recognition of the rights of Boston boys to play tag and football there.

And about 99 years after the General Gage episode baseball began to be played upon the Parade Ground to the end that last summer a marker was erected there to commemorate the prowess of Boston's first and famous ball team.

But the idea of the sand gardens was one strictly for children. From Berlin, in 1886, there came a letter from a Dr. Marie E. Zakrzewska who saw children digging in the sand in little spaces about the Berlin parks and who wrote, "Could something of the kind be done in Boston?"

First Three Sand Piles

The rest is best blocked in by Miss Tower as she sits in the library of her great white house that overlooks a windswept jewel of a lake and the bronzed and green gold low rolling hills of the Lexington countryside. Beside her there is Betty, a snowy Sealyham terrier, who, if the habit of a lifetime had not been upset to allow her to sit for a few moments on the couch beside Miss Tower, would look less bemused.

"In the beginning of 1885 there was not a sand heap in Boston where children might play in the dirt. Playing in the dirt is a perquisite of the royalty of childhood. Then there was the letter from Berlin. Probably more than one of us who set to work arranging the three sandpiles of the first year's aggregate, thought, as we did so, 'Why, of course, children should all have sandpiles.' But the point is none of us had thought of it before that.

"Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells was chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association then. The organization went out of existence some years back, but there are other welfare organizations in Boston now similar to it.

How the Movement Spread

"And in 1886 when Mrs. Wells read her year's report it contained record of the large heaps of sand which were placed in the yard attached to the Parmenter Street Chapel with the co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Hayward, pastor of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, and in the Warrenton Street chapel yard and in the small outdoor space of the Children's Mission.

"It was, perhaps, a poor compensation for the field and flowers the children, because they were children, should have had, but at least it was the beginning not only of providing them with a new form of pleasure by a means which perhaps they had hitherto been, thinking was goody-good or dull, it was giving them an opportunity not only to use their hands but their minds, because more than mere mounds of sand with holes poked in them were built by the children. Such embattled castles. Such dungeons. Such railway stations. And all the while the children were learning, because their buildings became properties variously owned among themselves, the respect due others and the care of others' property.

"Thus we had a start. Soon these sandpiles in a neighborhood where open spaces were none too many but children were, even then, legion.

$9 Formed Budget in 1887

"From the $9 we spent in 1887 for equipment, the sand and the shovels and pails, our bill grew, in proportion to our service to the children, until, in 1901, it was costing $1688 to manage sand supplies for a daily attendance of 3000 children in a season of 10 weeks.

"Then came the thought of utilizing still other playgrounds, for the idea had caught on with the children and they clamored for more sand piles. I passed an empty school yard one day and we found a way to obtain use of that. I shall never forget the days when all my walks through the city were controlled by one thought, the spying out of spaces where we could put a few barrels of sand and a collection of shovels and pails. I had an eye mostly for empty school yards because it seemed to me they were intrinsically the property of the children.

Churches Gave Support

"The churches helped us. We had use of the Walt Street schoolhouse in conjunction with a vacation school. We found matrons, more or less skilled, who would supervise the children's play. And in 1908 we saw the playground work thus established taken over by the school committee under a legislative enactment. It was at once with satisfaction and reluctance that those of us who saw the beginning of the work relinquished its control, satisfaction that it was thus insured permanency, reluctance to see what had been so fruitful and gratifying pass from our immediate hands."

And so on Wednesday evening Community Service, with Joseph Lee, its president, to preside, will unite in honoring the woman who was leader in inaugurating a work which its own organization has shared in broadening.

Farmers Told to Let Trees Educate Heirs

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

PLANT walnuts and grow rich is the advice of the Department of Agriculture. Now is the time for parents in rural communities to take out "tree endowment" for their grandchildren's education. Planting a bushel of black walnuts this fall, the department announces, will make a good investment for farmers.

Walnut, one of the finest cabinet woods known, is now worth $200 a thousand feet, and a bushel of nuts planted in idle corners, waste strips, and along fence rows should in time produce considerable timber. The walnuts should be planted in upland and hill sections. After that, all one does is let the trees grow.

'STATE SECRET' ORDER ENTERS FALL OIL TRIAL

Court Overrules Navy Secretary's Ban on Pearl Harbor Evidence

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Defense counsel in the Fall-Doheny oil trial finally produced before the jury today an expurgated version of the navy's "strategic reasons" for favoring a policy of oil storage at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Nothing more than veiled references to foreign powers was contained in the statement, as it went into the court record, and no names were mentioned. Only in the most general terms was it set forth that the availability of a naval fuel oil supply at the Hawaiian outpost was considered of great value in national defense.

The statement was made from the witness stand by Capt. J. K. Robison after an order by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, directing him not to disclose "confidential information had been admitted in evidence over the protest of the prosecution. The judge directed that the names of foreign powers be omitted by the witness, and the captain himself left out details which he declared it would not serve the public interests to reveal.

Urged Doheny Bid

Captain Robison related how he had placed these considerations before Edward L. Doheny, defendant in the trial, when he was urging the Doheny oil interests to bid on the Pearl Harbor storage contract eventually awarded them. The witness declared that he, himself, as representative of the navy and his chief, Edwin Denby, then Secretary of the Navy, approved the Doheny contract.

This testimony struck at the prosecution contention that Albert B. Fall, formerly Interior Secretary, on trial with Mr. Doheny, conspired with the oil man to obtain for him the oil contracts and leases awarded the Doheny companies.

In admitting Mr. Wilbur's order as evidence, Justice Hoehling said:

"The rule of law which makes privileged what are comprehensively described as secrets of state is founded upon the principle that disclosure thereof would be contrary to public policy and prejudicial to public safety and public interest in the administration of government; but the rule of exclusion is applied no further than the attainment of the objects stated require.

"In the trial of the present case, there seems to have been the fullest disclosure so far as the court thus far has observed, of departmental documents and records, both in general and in particular, in any way relating to or concerning the issues in this case; quite a few of such documents having been marked 'confidential" or, perhaps, as some of them, 'secret'.

May Bar Later Papers

"If, during the course of the trial, it should develop that information is sought to be elicited, in the form of

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)

BOSTON Y. M. C. A. WILL HONOR ITS 75-YEAR RECORD

First Association Formed in United States—Dr. Mott Will Give Address

Spanning the years from 1851 to 1926 with a distinguished record of service and expansion, the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, the first Y. M. C. A. organized in the United States, will commemorate its seventy-fifth anniversary Monday, Dec. 13.

An assembly of state and city officials, leaders in business, professional, religious, and educational life of the city, past and present members, and general contributors will gather at a dinner at the Hotel Somerset to mark the diamond jubilee.

Dr. John R. Mott of New York, general secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. of the United States, and president of the World Committee of the Y. M. C. A. will be the principal speaker.

A. S. Johnson Will Preside

Arthur S. Johnson, now in his thirtieth year as president of the association, will preside. Greetings will be extended by the State and city, and the invocation will be by Bishop Coadjutor Charles L. Slattery of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts. Details of the dinner are now being completed, and there will be a number of features, including an announcement dealing with the occupation of the field program of the Y. M. C. A.

The association will be honored by the presence of L. P. Rowland of Detroit, its first general secretary. He served from 1859 to 1873. Always faithful to the scene of his first fruitful labor, he will come all the way from Detroit to help the association celebrate.

Dr. Mott, in his address, will tell what the work of the Y. M. C. A. means in 30 countries, in addition to the United States, and will stress what an association can do. Since the Boston association is the pioneer organization of its kind in this country, it is expected that international head of the work will touch upon the development and great influence of the program that has been built up.

Tribute will be paid during the dinner to the men who have given time and money in support of the association work, including Charles A. Vialle, who left the association a bequest of $200,000 and one-fifth of the residue of his estate. Mr. Vialle's total benefactions to the Boston Y. M. C. A. have amounted to approximately $467,000.

London Has First Y. M. C. A.

The Boston association was formed in 1851, three-quarters of a century ago. The first and original Y. M. C. A. was founded by George Williams in London in June, 1844. Through three almost simultaneous and entirely independent channels knowledge of this undertaking took root in the United States and Canada in the fall of 1851. The three cities were Montreal, Boston and New York.

The first suggestion of the Boston association was in a letter from a New York student named George M. Van Derlip, which appeared in the Watchman and Reflector of Boston on Oct. 3, 1851. The Montreal and Boston movements not only began independently, but developed for some time without either knowing of the other's existence, and the Canadian associations did not come into contact with the movement in the United States until the Buffalo convention in 1854. The Boston

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FEDERAL TAX IS CRITICIZED

Inheritance Toll Is Said to Discourage Thrift in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 4 (AP)—The inheritance tax section of the Federal Reserve Act of 1926 will tend to destroy "the incentive to thrift and industry" in Connecticut, in the opinion of the national committee opposed to the federal inheritance tax, of which William H. Blodgett, tax commissioner of this State, is a member.

The 1926 act provides that the federal tax imposed shall allow a reduction from the tax up to 80 per cent of the federal tax for any estate, inheritance, legacy or succession taxes paid by any state. In the 1924 federal act the credit was up to 25 per cent of the federal tax.

A report of the national committee points out that in Connecticut "the top rate on property passing to lineals is 4 per cent. To absorb the full 80 per cent credit, it will have to quadruple its present rate."

Alabama, Florida and Nevada have no inheritance taxes, the report says, and any of these states would lose, by virtue of its lack of an inheritance tax on an appropriately high rate, $64,000 of the $80,000 tax which the Federal Government would collect on an estate of $1,000,000 of a citizen of any of these states.

The aggregate tax on the estate would remain the same, the report holds, but the amount the Federal Government received would vary from $80,000 in states with no inheritance tax to $16,000 in states with taxes high enough to get the maximum 80 per cent of the Federal tax.

The federal tax, it is argued, is an invasion of state's rights, in that a state which "was within her rights, if she so chose, to levy no such taxes, is penalized a percentage of the gross tax due to the Federal Government."

Two "Y" Executives

Upper—Arthur S. Johnson, President of Boston Y. M. C. A. Since 1897. Lower—Frank Palmer Speare, President of Northeastern University, Educational Department of the Association.

'TAKE TEACHER INTO YOUR HOME'

Help Make Her Happy and School Will Be Happy, Farm Wives Are Told

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—"Take the rural teacher into your home, not just in the cold, damp parlor, but into the warm living room. Help to make her happy and she will make the school a happy place for your children."

This advice was given a conference of farmers' wives meeting in the first home and community training school of the American Farm Bureau Federation by Mrs. Robert W. Atkinson of Oxford, Ind. Like many other farmers' wives at the conference, Mrs. Atkinson was formerly a teacher.

"Don't think any amount of equipment will take the place of a good teacher," Mrs. Atkinson continued. "They seem to make bricks without straw. You cannot tell your teacher how to teach, but you can help her in her teaching. This does not mean merely buying new waste baskets and shades for the schoolroom. What you want is a school to which your children go with smiling faces. You can have it if you go out of your way to make the teacher happy."

Bureaus Ready to Help

Every farm bureau should have a committee on school relations, Mrs. Atkinson urged. Reports from delegates showed that where such committees have been established they are decidedly helpful.

In Utah the farm bureaus are active in school elections, said Mrs. Ivan D. Gore of Santaquin, Utah. "They are not out to pick a certain person, but a certain quality," she added. "We are not so much interested in the amount of tax we pay as in the value received for that tax. Meetings are called by the farm bureaus, which bring in authorities from the colleges to talk to us on the educational situation.

"After we have heard it analyzed, we are ready to back a legislative program. So when such questions as support of the extension service, the state university or state agricultural college are before the Legislature, there is an agreed-on program with the farm bureaus ready to help."

Urge Ban on Politics

Almost every county farm bureau in Michigan has its committee on education, the conference was told. The state education committee of the Farm Bureau is in direct touch with the State Superintendent of Education. Members in this State are advocating a change in the laws which would make the state superintendent and county school commissioners no longer candidates of a political party. Iowa delegates stated that farm bureau members are co-operating with county agents and county superintendents.

This is the first time women members of the American Farm Bureau Federation have met in advance of the annual convention, an arrangement which permits the women to attend all sessions of the general meeting in which they are equally interested, explained Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, field director of the school.

"Who's the Incendiary Champion?"

is the question after the volunteer smudgers have gone out into the orchards with their torches. How this fire-lighting saves a community more than many a hose company does by fire-fighting, will be told in

Monday's MONITOR

Editorial Page

NEW TERMINALS WILL EXPEDITE B. & M. FREIGHT

Unifying and Modernizing of East Cambridge Yards Will Cost $4,000,000

BETTER SERVICE IS THE MAIN OBJECT

Company Expects Time Saving Worth $500,000 a Year—First Unit by Jan. 15

Four million dollars for unifying and modernizing freight terminal facilities of the Boston & Maine Railroad will be spent in East Cambridge, of which $2,000,000 is represented in improvements to be completed by Jan. 15, 1927, Homer Loring, chairman of the executive committee, announced today.

The two principal objects of the plan are: First, to supply a greatly improved and expedited freight service, enabling the carrier to better serve New England industries, and to recover, so far as possible, traffic lost to motortrucks and other competitive routes, and second, by simplification of the movement of freight within the terminals through integration of yards, houses and other facilities, to reduce switching and handling processes, with an estimated saving of $500,000 a year.

Under this unification project, declared Mr. Loring, the Boston & Maine's less-than-carload freight terminal facilities are being concentrated in one place at East Cambridge, just across the Charles River from the North Station, and adjacent to the northern artery and proposed loop highway, with direct access to the business district. Bulk delivery yards similarly will be centered largely at East Cambridge.

Saving Truck Stops

The new plan provides "single-dump" facilities, saving truckmen as many as 14 stops with a single load. Formerly separate doors were used for each destination. The new plan provides concentration of freight, and for the railroad itself there will be a reduction of approximately 20 per cent of all switching, with prompter delivery and forwarding and with savings estimated at 24 hours on some shipments. The money value of this saving is expected to reach $240,000 a year. In all, a saving of $500,000 a year is looked for.

The present terminal of the Boston & Maine originally combined the terminals of four railroads entering Boston from the north—the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Lowell, the Fitchburg and the Eastern lines—a fact which complicated the Boston & Maine's long-standing terminal problem which the plan is aimed to solve. As the Boston & Maine absorbed these three terminal systems, one by one, they were operated jointly and never unified. The last to be added was the Fitchburg in 1901.

The Boston & Maine's terminal lay-out has rested largely on trestles and piling, which because of renewals, are expensive to maintain and inflexible for operation and expansion. A chart shows practically all the area now occupied by the Boston terminals to have been under water in 1818, constituting the Charles River Bay or Miller Creek, and even later the old Middlesex Canal passed through it. There are more than 2,000,000 square feet of piling and trestles in the terminal area, or some 60 acres, of which about 28 acres will be eliminated.

Harbor Line Extended

The last State Legislature authorized the extension of the Charles River harbor line to permit filling in and the erection of additional freight houses to provide for the full development of the improved service facilities. It is planned to erect a bulkhead along a new harbor line 600 feet from the shore on the north side of the Charles River and to fill in behind it. Cambridge also co-operated by the formal discontinuance of streets on which the railroad holds the underlying easements.

Unless this concentration of freight facilities was to interfere with the Boston & Maine's 80,000 daily commuters and large passenger business, it was necessary to move the main line of the southern division some distance east of the Miller River at a cost of $876,000. In its present location, which bisects the East Cambridge freight terminal area, it would conflict and delay both passenger and freight schedules. The carrier applied to the Public Utilities Commission earlier this week for permission to discontinue the East Cambridge stop, making Winter Hill the first stop outside North Station.

Unification of the southern and Fitchburg divisions is expected to be completed in six weeks, and the ultimate unification of the Portland, Southern and Fitchburg divisions late in 1927 or in 1928 when the Portland division's less-than-carload-lot facilities are brought over to the modernized East Cambridge terminal.

Break-Bulk Storage Provided

An important feature of the new East Cambridge terminals is the $230,000 "break-bulk storage warehouse," said to be the only one of its kind in the East. Situated above the outside freight house, with 25,375 square feet of space available on five floors, the warehouse provides accommodations through which it will be possible for consignees to receive goods in carload lots, to store them pending sale and distribution, and to ship them out in less than carload lots as orders arrive.

Another feature is the up-to-the-minute automobile unloading platform, with concrete driveways, a

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)

EFFORTS MADE AT HANKOW TO PREVENT GENERAL STRIKE

Uniformed Pickets Control Streets, and Former German Concession Is Occupied by Chinese

HANKOW, Dec. 4 (AP)—Last-minute efforts to prevent a general anti-foreign strike here have been made, but in the absence of conclusive results foreign concessions are strengthening their barricades because of continued threatening manifestations at their borders.

Five American gunboats and one British destroyer lie in the river harbor and have reinforced their nationals with extra landing parties. A French destroyer is expected momentarily.

The city is under the uncertain rule of recently formed labor unions whose pickets have practically dominated the situation for a week. The helplessness of the Cantonese officials was illustrated by the imprisonment of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in his own office for several hours by thousands of striking workers. They were employees of a British company who demanded that he fulfill a promise to arrange for a favorable settlement of their strike. He was released only after a payment of $3000 had been made.

Uniformed pickets took control of the streets. The former German concession was occupied by the Chinese. This prevents traffic through the important streets of the foreign area.

Since Nov. 1, Hankow has been burdened with 56 strikes. Thirty of these have been settled when most of the foreign firms involved agreed to increase wages. The majority of the remaining strikes are against Chinese firms.

AMOY, Dec. 4 (AP)—Several detectives of the defeated Northern régime in Foochow were captured and killed this morning by students who had been convicted of radical activities and imprisoned. The number slain is not known here. The students had been released only recently. The radical student element is gaining control of the Foochow City Government, and the situation is reported tense.

The civil governor has retired under intimidation and only a few Cantonese soldiers have entered the city. The situation is more uncertain because General Li Sen-chu, who deserted the northern army when occupation of Foochow by the southerners was imminent, has failed to reach an agreement with the Cantonese.

Several thousand northern troops are stationed to the north of Foochow and their movements are uncertain.

NEW ORLEANS VOTES $7,500,000 IMPROVEMENTS

For Good Roads, Park, New Auditorium, Courthouse and Waste Disposal

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special Correspondence) — New Orleans has voted to spend $7,500,000 in providing better facilities for living and doing business.

In a special election the city approved a program providing for: 20 miles additional paving each year, or a total of 40 miles annually.

A municipal auditorium to cost $2,000,000.

A new criminal courts building.

A parish prison on the outskirts of the city, with a farm.

Four garbage incinerators.

Two-thousand acre addition to City Park, providing enlarged golf course and other recreational facilities.

New Orleans was delayed for years in paving its streets until the problem of drainage was solved. The added hardsurfacing each year made possible through the bond issue will double the paved street mileage in a few years.

The city, with the slogan, "America's Most Interesting City," has been unable to entertain large conventions which desired to come here because of inadequate facilities. The auditorium will remedy that. It also will provide, it is hoped, a home for a revival of music. A commission has been named to select the site and to administer the building after it is completed.

The program provided for by the bond issue will augment a number of other public, or semi-public, improvements already inaugurated or contemplated.

One of the most important of these is a highway bridge across Lake Pontchartrain, being constructed by a syndicate at a cost of approximately $6,000,000. This will provide a long-needed eastern outlet for the city.

The levee board has been at work for half a year on its $27,000,000 project for lake-front improvement that will connect directly with the extension to City Park provided for in the bond issue.

Public subscription made possible a $250,000 natatorium in Audubon Park, the plans for which have just been announced, and for a playground, to cost $100,000, as a memorial to the late Mayor Behrman.

Three other improvement projects are in prospect. The Illinois Central has submitted to the City Council plans for a new passenger terminal. The city has deferred action pending a decision on a track-elevating or lowering plan. The latter hinges on the report by a city planning expert now at work on a zoning plan.

Tulane University will have added facilities when the inventory of the estate of the late W. R. Irby, who left two-thirds of an estate estimated at approximately $3,000,000, to the university, is completed.

THE MONITOR READER

(1) Which has the larger population, London or Australia? —*Week in London*

(2) How may a hairpin befriend a broken umbrella? —*Household Page*

(3) How did Victor Hugo define music? —*The Home Forum*

(4) What is the basis of Germany's bright outlook in industry? —*World News Page*

(5) What do the recent developments in Russia signify? —*Editorial*

(6) What new record did the Twentieth Century Limited set recently? —*Among the Railroads*

These questions were answered in the previous issue

Newman in Florence

Florence visited or revisited by means of the Newman Traveltalks is a delightful experience and the audience at Symphony Hall last night showed in many ways its appreciation of this fact. The travelogue, its subject Florence, Assisi, Siena, Perugia, began with the hill towns—old Viterbo, Orvieto, scenes in Siena and Perugia. Mr. Newman's understanding of the work he has undertaken—that of bringing to an audience something of the charm, beauty, atmosphere, history of a locale far away and possibly strange—enables him to choose with discerment where a less experienced travel guide might be overwhelmed. As in one's memory are reviewed the outstanding pictures of last evening, and the fund of interesting comment running along with each, such beautiful architectural piles are called up as the Golden Cathedral at Orvieto, Pisa's Leaning Tower, the little church of St. Francis and streets and squares of old palaces that take the traveler back into the Middle Ages.

For a visit to Florence is essentially but a stepping back into the Middle Ages, and Mr. Newman in choosing his scenes with this in thought, has brought to his audience the heart of the lingering charm of these Italian towns. The golden Arno, spanned by its ancient Ponte Vecchio, the rich beauty of priceless statues and frescoes in piazza and loggia mean the days when Leonardo and Raphael were passed upon the street and Michaelangelo was seen by a passing throng as he hewed.

It is in the visits with Mr. Newman to the Pitti Palace and the Uffizi Gallery that the remarkable photography in these travelogues stands out. Again and again the reproduction of masterpieces in their colors shone from the screen. This sharing of the art wealth of Florence to such an amazing degree was met with applause.

In looking back upon this series of widely attended and ever-popular lectures—Venice and the Italian Lakes next week being the final traveltalk of the season—one recalls with appreciation an attitude on Mr. Newman's part that makes a delightful evening certain. Year after year, Mr. Newman brings back a fresh enthusiasm for and intelligent interest in his subjects, and presents his material with a courtesy and charm which comes from his gift of sharing with his audiences the treasure he finds in every land.

MEXICAN IRRIGATION PROJECT IS UNDER WAY

LAREDO, Tex. Dec. 4 (AP)—One of the most extensive irrigation projects in northeastern Mexico, to cost $500,000, and involving the damming of the Rio Salado, is under way.

The dam will be located at Rodriquez, 43 miles south of Neuvo Laredo, which is across the Rio Grande from Laredo. A system for irrigating several hundred thousand acres will be set up. A force of 2000 men will be employed.

GENERAL MOTORS MUST PAY FOR INFRINGEMENT

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4 (AP)—An interlocutory decree declaring certain improvements in the motors of Buick automobiles of the 1922 model and in General Motors Corporation trucks infringed on patents held by William P. Deppe, president of Deppe Motors Corporation, has been signed by federal Judge Runyon. He appointed former Judge Charles F. Lynch as special master to take testimony in an accounting of profits.

FREE ORGAN RECITAL

"An Hour of Organ Music," free to the public, will be held at 4:30 p. m. tomorrow in the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets. William E. Zeuch, the organist, will play, among other things, Sibelius's "Finlandia" overture.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; fresh northerly winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly colder tonight; fresh, possibly strong north and northeast winds.

Northern New England: Light snow probably tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; fresh, possibly strong north winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	22	Memphis	60
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	6
Boston	31	Nantucket	36
Buffalo	18	New Orleans	62
Calgary	6	New York	34
Charleston	54	Philadelphia	38
Chicago	30	Pittsburgh	24
Denver	26	Portland, Me.	22
Des Moines	20	Portland, Ore.	36
Eastport	20	San Francisco	54
Galveston	66	St. Louis	38
Hatteras	54	St. Paul	14
Helena	22	Seattle	38
Jacksonville	60	Tampa	60
Kansas City	32	Washington	40
Los Angeles	56		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:42 p. m.; Sunday, 10:50 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

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BUSINESS GAINS FAITH IN COURTS

Regular Tribunals Win Confidence by Conduct in Anti-Trust Cases

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—American business has gained a friendlier attitude toward federal anti-trust laws since courts have proved themselves qualified to safeguard industry, when handling its problems, Gilbert H. Montague, New York lawyer, declared in an address before the New York City Bar Association on "Anti-Trust Laws and the Federal Trade Commission."

Mr. Montague's address was regarded by members of the association as an important contribution to the subject in view of the study he has made of it. Col. William Donovan, assistant Attorney-General, and three aides were delegated by John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, to put every facility of the Department of Justice at his disposal, and seven officials of the Federal Trade Commission came to New York to help in his study of the commission's records.

The national attitude toward the regulation of business has greatly shifted since the period of anti-trust legislation of about 1914, Mr. Montague said. The atmosphere of distrust out of which the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission arose, he said, had been largely dissipated by successive decisions of the Supreme Court and other federal courts which in effect merged the anti-trust legislation into the Sherman Act.

"A common belief shared by almost all in 1914 was that the courts in their handling of anti-trust problems were not sufficiently expert, and that to get away from the bondage of legal tradition part of this labor should be undertaken by the Federal Trade Commission, which would approach these problems from the economic and business standpoints," Mr. Montague said.

"This was the belief in which the commission began its work and which shaped its course during its critical first years.

"To the extent that the commission has followed legal tradition, public opinion and the courts have always supported it. To the extent that the commission has departed from legal tradition, it has not been supported either by the courts or by public opinion. After repeated repulses in the courts the commission has finally accepted this situation.

"Recently the commission has adopted new procedure and new policies, which—within the wide jurisdiction which the courts have always conceded to it—insure for the commission an entirely new type of service, bringing the rank and file of American business into readier conformity with the real spirit of the anti-trust laws.

"Trade associations, with all their new liberty under the Supreme Court's decisions of June, 1925, are still closely bound by the rules that enable the Government to 'imply' unlawful agreements from the course of conduct of association members.

"Mergers, especially since the three merger cases that the Supreme Court decided on Nov. 23, will probably hereafter be watched still more vigilantly by the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission with a view to prompt action by the Government against any mergers in violation of the Clayton Act, before such mergers have been actually accomplished.

"Patents, patent-license agreements and the acquisition of competing patents are today being closely scrutinized by the Department of Justice.

"Combinations and trade agreements in foreign trade, to match the international 'cartels' and trade arrangements that are today spreading throughout Europe, have recently become more freely available to American exporters, through a recent ruling of the commission. This is still virgin territory from the legal standpoint, and for some time to come legal advice must be based on departmental precedents, analogies and reasoning outside and far beyond any court decisions."

YALE GRADUATE SCHOOL REPORTS

Forty-Seven States and 17 Other Countries Represented

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4 (Special)—Forty-seven states are represented among the 669 students registered in the Yale Graduate School this year, statistics of the school announced by the university today show. The territories are well represented, two coming from Hawaii and four from the Philippine Islands. Seventeen other countries have students in the graduate school, which includes in its enrollment graduates of 251 institutions.

With the exception of Connecticut, which would be expected to lead the list, Pennsylvania has sent the largest number to the graduate school, the total being 38 students. Massachusetts has sent 35, 19 being Harvard graduates; Ohio, 30; New York, 26, with 25 of these being Columbia graduates; Illinois, 15; New Jersey, 14, with 12 from Princeton; Texas, 14; Georgia, 13; California, Indiana, 12, and Maine and the District of Columbia, 11. Canada has the largest number of students registered from foreign countries, with 17 students. China has 10, England 4, and Japan 5.

Yale leads in the institutions represented, with 140 students. Acadia has 9 students, Amherst 6, Bates 11, Bryn Mawr 8, College of Wooster 5, Columbia 25, Emory 7, Georgia School of Technology 6, Harvard 19, Lehigh 4, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 6, Mount Holyoke College 17, Oxford 8, Pennsylvania State 6, Princeton 12, Radcliffe 9, Smith 15, California 6, Chicago 5, Illinois 9, Michigan and Minnesota 5 each, Nebraska 4, Wisconsin 8, Vanderbilt 8, Vassar 10, Wellesley 7, and Wes-

GASOLINE STOCKS GAIN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Stocks of gasoline in the United States showed an increase of 1,000,000 barrels in October over the preceding month, while stocks on hand increased 151,000 barrels, according to United States Bureau of

ATHLETICS FOR ALL ADVOCATED BY DR. LITTLE AT CONFERENCE

Reorganizing of First Two College Years Also Advised by Michigan President to Student Federation

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 4 (Special)—A greater co-operation between students and faculty, reorganization of the first two years of college work, improvement in housing conditions for students, athletics for all, and a better system for the admission of students into the universities, were reforms advocated by Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, before the National Student Federation of America.

"After almost 300 years of educational experience in this country, we find ourselves still trying to obtain satisfactory relations between the faculty and students," asserted Dr. Little. "There are many members of the faculty who do not wish any contact with first or second-year students, and many who have lost all interest in uninformed minds."

Dr. Little also criticized faculty men for believing they needed superior representation in joint committees. "This is an admission of weakness," he said. "Civilization has been in the hands of old men and very little of it has lasted. The political and religious systems are old and need youth."

Dr. Little admonished the student delegates to think and think hard about what they could do. "Above all use this time of your lives while you may. If you do we may be able to say America has a future."

Would Change Curricula

Re-organization of the first two years of college to include the first courses in engineering and education in the literary college was advocated by the University of Michigan president. He advocated holding students to approximately five fundamental courses in their freshman and sophomore years instead of the 30 or 40 now offered.

This, he said, would permit them to get through the first two years without grades and subjecting them to an examination at the end of the sophomore years to determine whether the spark, which will tell whether they should go on, has been lighted. If their interest has not been aroused they should not be permitted to finish, he holds.

Housing conditions were discussed by the speaker who said that the faculty know too little about what the student does during the 18 hours a day when he is not in classes. Dr. Little advocated small dormitories holding between 300 and 400 students with faculty proctors who are interested in the students in each dormitory.

Urges Athletics for All

Dr. Little has constantly advocated athletics for all and recently suggested two football teams to represent each university. He said, "Athletics for all is one of the most talked of and least practiced ideas. Intercollegiate athletics must become human if they are to survive."

While the University of Michigan president has installed a new admission system at the western school, he still asserts that "we need a better system of admission which does not consider merely academic standing. It must include an effort to learn whether the prospective student has the elements of leadership. We must try to see boys and girls as long as possible before their coming to college. Admission by higher standing merely will kill youth."

"We have been treating the student's mind as though it were a bag. We teach the student to load in the facts with the least possible effort. If the student can unload well at examination time, he gets a pass key to the intellectual garret of Phi Beta Kappa and is told that he should teach," declared Dr. Little. "We are not ready for an educational system which is human. Reform is harder now than in the old days."

The student delegates from 160 colleges and universities adopted a new constitution and discussed the National Student Federation's travel program and its international relations.

VERMONT POWER PROJECT ANNOUNCED

Development on the Lamoille River Proposed

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Dec. 4 (AP)—They are going to make the Lamoille River work harder. Engineers say the stream makes a lot of noise and fuss tumbling down over the rocks into Lake Champlain and their idea is to make it pay for the privilege.

The Public Electric Light Company of this city is backing the idea with negotiations for the purchase of the plant of the International Paper Company on the river at Milton, 12 miles south of St. Albans. If they succeed they expect to sell some 3000 additional horsepower to the Burlington city electric light department, to be used largely for manufacturing purposes.

There are three separate power sites on this Milton property, which is halfway between Burlington and St. Albans. The only one which has been developed produces 4015 horsepower, operating under a head of 92 feet, and runs the paper company's plant. Engineers estimate that with additional development this power can be made to generate 21,000,000 kilowatt hours daily.

The two undeveloped sites are Wods Falls and Clark Falls. The experts figure that the former, with a 52-foot head, can be brought to a production of 19,000,000 kilowatt hours daily and the latter to 4,000,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Debate, "Resolved, That co-education, in a form similar to that of Midwestern colleges, be adopted in the colleges that comprise the Eastern Debating League," Harvard University vs. Dartmouth College, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, Harvard, 8:15.

Meeting of the Clover Club of Boston, address by James Walker, Mayor of New York City, Elks Home.

Eighth annual reunion, 301st Infantry Officers' Association, American House, 6.

Lecture, "The Art of Listening to Music," by John O'Shea, director of music in the Boston public schools, Boston Public Library, 7.

Address, by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, Boston Square and Compass Club, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"No. 17," 8:30.
Majestic—"The Big Parade" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Park—"Tommy," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Laff That Off," 8:20.
Repertory—"The Enchanted April," 8:20.
Shubert—"Song of the Flame," 8:15.
Tremont—"Beau Geste" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont Temple—Tony Sarg's marionettes, 2:15, 8:15.
Wilbur—"This Woman Business," 8:20.

Art Exhibitions

R. C. Vose Gallery—Portraits by Lavery; character drawings by Nancy Dwyer; etchings by Sybilla M. Weber.
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 3:30. Admission free.
Grace Horne's—Water colors by John Whorf.
Goodspeed's—American ship prints, by George C. Wales.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Sunday, from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
Boston Art Club—Early Chinese paintings.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Lillian Westcott Hale.
Doll & Richards' Gallery—Paintings by Frank Vining Smith; old English sporting prints; etchings by Sears Gallagher.
Casson Gallery—Paintings by Harry L. Hoffman; water colors by Nellie Littlehale Murphy.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "Making Justice Work," by Judge James M. Morton Jr., Old South Meeting House Forum, 3:15.

Address by Dr. John A. Lapp, director of National Catholic Welfare Conference, Ford Hall Forum, 7:30.

Address, "What Is Americanism?" by Henry W. L. Dana, New International Hall Forum, 42 Wenonah Street, Roxbury, 8:15.

Memorial Service, Boston Lodge of Elks, Metropolitan Theater, 11.

Weekly social, Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., 4:30.

Concert by Geoffrey O'Hara, Boston Square and Compass Club, 4 to 6.

Lecture, "Birds and Animals of Panama," by Dr. Alfred O. Cross of Bowdoin College, Cambridge Museum for Children, Jarvis Street, 3.

Meeting of New England Music Festival Association, Estey Organ rooms, Park Square Building, 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, 1 to 4.

Music

Symphony Hall—Josef Hofmann, 3:30; Ruth Posselt, 8.
Jordan Hall—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:30.
Boston Art Club—Flute Players Club, 3:30.
Copley Theater—J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon, 8:15.

EVENTS MONDAY

Exhibition of pastel portraits, Miss Ruth E. Colman, 384 Boylston Street, 3 to 6.

Sale and exhibition of antiques and objects of art, North Bennet Street Industrial School, continues through Dec. 15.

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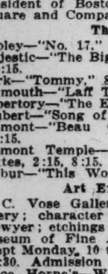

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REICH TO STOP BAD LITERATURE

Measure Passes in Reichstag by Big Majority—Saving Nation's Youth

By Wireless

BERLIN, Dec. 4—The bill against obnoxious literature and illustrations has passed the Reichstag by 250 against 158 votes. The Reich accordingly has permission to establish with the consent of the federal states special committees of investigation wherever such are deemed necessary, consisting of eight members, representing art, literature, youths' organizations, organizations for the welfare of youth and teachers and organizations for the education of the people, which may have any book or illustration suppressed in the entire Reich if six members vote in favor of its suppression. A court of appeal will be established at Leipzig.

The result of this law undoubtedly will be the disappearing of scores of books and periodicals of a low type which are flooding Germany at present.

The press attacks the new law most vehemently and protests against what it calls the re-establishment of the censorships. Under these circumstances it is interesting to read what Frau Gertrud Bäumer, a member of the Democratic Party in the Reichstag and a high official in the Ministry of Interior Affairs of the Reich, writes to the Vossische Zeitung on this subject: "It may be true that, on the whole, no great material harm is done by acts of burglary committed by youthful gangs, after reading bad detective stories. What is true is that usually much harm is done to youth by these books. The question, therefore, is, should bad literature be permitted to get in the way of good literature and triumph over it? The passing of the bill will lead to an interesting inner political situation here, since it has brought about a split in the Government coalition, having been passed by two of the Government parties, together with the Opposition on the Right."

She continues: "What is worse—the risk that a book which may not be regarded as 100 per cent bad or may be placed by mistake on the black list, or to risk that one child's life be ruined by such a book?" That the lives of countless children were ruined by literature of this kind was proved, she contended, by the organizations which were working for the welfare of youth and the courts for juvenile criminals.

"Bad literature alone," she added, "may not always make criminals of children, but it nevertheless nourishes harmful thoughts, which in their turn increase the dangers confronting youth."

CAPITAL PAYS HONOR TO SIR ALAN COBHAM

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sir Alan Cobham, knighted by King George for blazing new air trails, encountered real cross-country troubles in flying his tiny "Moth" airplane from Philadelphia to Washington. With Lady Cobham as his passenger, the British aviator was forced to land on a farm near Belair, Md., to commandeer an automobile and go to a near-by village for fuel.

Within an hour after arrival here, however, Sir Alan and Lady Cobham had been received as honor guests at the White House. They were honored at a luncheon by the trustees of the National Geographic Society and later Sir Alan described for the society his flight through Africa, alluding from time to time to the London-Australian trip which won his knighthood.

TELEPHONE SPREAD SHOWN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The extent to which the telephone has been developed in the United States as a time saver is shown in a review just issued by the New York Telephone Company. In the United States, it says, there are 14.2 telephones for every 100 inhabitants, as compared with 2.8 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 3.9 in Germany and 1.7 in France. Italy has but .4, Hungary 1, Belgium 1.8, Austria 2.2, and the Netherlands 2.8. Only Norway, Sweden and Denmark show figures higher than the countries of central Europe, and their figures are likewise far below those of the United States. Denmark leads with nine telephones for every 100 inhabitants while Sweden has 6.9 and Norway 6.1.

MEXICO EASES UP ON FOREIGN LABOR LAW

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Foreign business houses operating in Mexico have received a concession from the Senate committee which reported on the proposed labor law requiring that 80 per cent of the employees of all concerns in Mexico must be Mexicans.

As passed by the Chamber of Deputies some time ago, the 80 per cent ruling would have gone into effect immediately. The Senate committee recommends that the foreign business houses shall be permitted to reduce their foreign personnel by 20 per cent annually until the 80 per cent requirement is reached.

DEPUTIES PASS FRENCH BUDGET

Raymond Poincare Performs Unusual Feat by Forcing Votes of Confidence

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Wireless

PARIS, Dec. 4—By extraordinary perseverance and vigilance Raymond Poincaré, French Premier, has accomplished a remarkable result. He has forced through the Chamber of Deputies the whole expenditure side of the budget in three weeks and there is now little doubt that the resources will be voted and the Senate adopt the fiscal bill by Dec. 20, the date which M. Poincaré set. The exceptional merit of this feat of passing the budget in time for the beginning of the year to which it applies will be appreciated when it is known that it has been accomplished only half a dozen times in nearly 40 years. It is the practice to manage with monthly provisional credits.

Until M. Poincaré came, the Chamber was altogether unruly, extremely garrulous and apparently incapable of reaching decisions. M. Poincaré has driven his measures ruthlessly through the house, demanding discipline, insisting on obedience, and bluntly posing the question of confidence whenever his authority was challenged. Faced with the alternative of overthrowing M. Poincaré, the deputies invariably acquiesced hastily. His command was complete, but it was necessary that he should constantly remain on deck. Since Nov. 13 there have often been three sittings in a day, morning, afternoon and evening, and at each sitting M. Poincaré posed the question of confidence at least three times.

It is M. Poincaré's grip of the parliamentary situation that has caused the franc to improve so rapidly. Now with the last gain of the franc, the gloomy prophets, notably Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the workers' organization, are bewailing a possible economic crisis. Joseph Caillaux announced a crisis as unavoidable when he was in power. A certain monetary stringency, a slight halt in commercial affairs, some unemployment may indeed be seen, but such a crisis as can be reasonably expected will be ludicrously unimportant as compared with the economic crisis experienced by England and Germany.

There cannot be vast unemployment. Even if there were, 3,000,000 foreign workers would be requested to leave, and it is impossible to imagine unemployment on such a scale. Moreover the bulk of France's export trade is perfectly sound and solid, uninfluenced by currency fluctuations. Steady markets remain and if the mushroom businesses which existed on speculative instability are swept away France will not suffer thereby.

Everything indicates that the financial restoration will not involve anything more than trivial temporary inconvenience. M. Poincaré is content with the progress, but means to do better, and the State will repay the bank the 2,000,000,000 francs which it borrowed before the year ends.

DUTCH OPPOSE 8-HOUR CONVENTION

By Wireless

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4—Prof. de Bruine, the Labor Minister, has informed the Second Chamber that at present he objects to ratification of the Washington eight-hour convention, because it would place Holland in an unfavorable position as regards competition in other nonsignatory countries, and also because experience has taught that countries that have signed do not always give the same interpretation to the various clauses.

The Boy's Shadow

Athens, Greece
Special Correspondence

IN GREECE the people of the poorer classes are proverbially hospitable and obliging. Such is the testimony of a woman—a painter—based on many experiences.

While out sketching on the island of Corfu, she chose a spot at the ancient harbor below the Venetian fort to paint a pretty fisher-boat. She hesitated at first, as the sun was shining rather hot at the point where the best view of the boat could be obtained. She, however, decided to draw her sketch there. Meanwhile a little boy, unknown to her, ran along to watch her work.

As he stood near by, evidently bent upon looking on, she requested him kindly to stand behind her so his figure should throw its full shade upon her work. He did so without hesitation.

After two hours the lady, who had become absorbed in her work, was roused by the church clock. But there stood the brave little fellow! She hastened to apologize and thank the lad, and as she reached for her purse the little benefactor laughingly ran off.

Blind Proof Reader

(From the Daily Telegraph)

London

MR. JOHN ANDREW FORD, who has been blind since youth, has been presented with a chiming clock in recognition of 50 years' work as proof reader and stereotyper at the National Institute for the Blind.

The King, in a letter read at the presentation by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the vice-chairman, expressed admiration for Mr. Ford's patience, devotion, and untiring zeal, which, he added, would be "an inspiration and encouragement to those who generously give of their means and time to promoting all that conduces to the general well-being of the blind."

In making the presentation, Captain E. B. B. Towse, V. C., the chairman of the institute, said that Mr. Ford had written the whole of the Bible in Braille by hand, a process which had involved some 21,000,000 blows with a hammer.

CHARLES RINGLING HAS PASSED ON

BARABOO, Wis., Dec. 4 (AP)—The passing of Charles Ringling at Sarasota, Fla., recalls to Baraboo the early struggles of the seven Ringling brothers in the circus business and their subsequent rise to wealth and fame. Starting a half-century ago, the brothers developed what they called the largest circus in the world.

Sons of a German harnessmaker, August Ringling, of the little town of McGregor, Ia., they early stepped upon the path that was to lead them to success by organizing a show. They all loved horses and hoped to own a real circus. This ambition culminated in the "Greatest Show on Earth."

Charles once said that when a tiger snarled or a lion roared at him he looked the animal in the face. If he saw the animal meant it he took stock and asked himself, "What have I done that I shouldn't do?" His theory was "any man is a failure if animals do not like him."

GAS PRICE CUT CENT A GALLON

OIL CITY, Pa. (AP)—The tank wagon and service station price of gasoline has been reduced 1 cent per gallon by the Atlantic Refining Company throughout its territory.

BOLIVIA ACCEPTS TACNA-ARICA PLAN

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Bolivia has accepted the proposal of Frank B. Kellogg, American Secretary of State, for the settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru whereby the two provinces would be given to Bolivia and Chile would be compansated for the money spent in developing the territory.

Full acceptance of Mr. Kellogg's latest formula is contained in a note which the Bolivian Government has handed to the American Legation here for transmission to Washington.

BRATIANU SEEKS REGENCY CHANGE

Rumania Is Being Warned of a Possible Dynastic Conflict—Queen's Ambitions

By Wireless

BUCHAREST, Dec. 4—The consensus of opinion among political leaders here seems to be that the constitution of the regency for little Prince Mihai will presently be changed. The regency established by the Bratianu Government and ratified by Parliament, following the abdication of Carol as Crown Prince less than a year ago, is at present composed of the patriarch of the Orthodox church, the president of the Supreme Court, and Prince Nicholas. While not "in politics," the patriarch and the president of the Supreme Court are largely indebted to the Bratianu influence for the positions they hold.

The understanding here is that the regency shortly will be changed so as to include Ionel Bratianu, ex-Prime Minister and leader of the National Liberal Party, in place of Prince Nicolas, since it is generally accepted that Mr. Bratianu when the regency becomes a matter of "practical politics" will decide to control it from within rather than from without.

Bratianu control over the regency in any event seems to be more or less taken for granted, and with the Bratianu family still all powerful in Rumanian politics, public opinion would hardly recoil from such a change, especially if the ex-Premier's recent warning that Rumania is on threshold of turbulent times foreshadows an impending dynastic conflict—as many people here fear it does.

The premature return to Bucharest of Queen Marie from her American visit is probably connected more with these contemplated changes in regency than it is with the immediate question of the King's condition. The Queen herself is understood to have the ambition to be included in the regency, and her claims obviously could not be easily ignored. But the opinion here at the moment, however, is that the Bratianus are unfavorable to the Queen's inclusion.

The recent appeals launched by General Averescu and Ionel Bratianu for political solidarity in view of the crisis through which it seems Rumania may pass, have had a profound effect throughout the kingdom, and the belief is that serious discussions are now taking place behind the scenes for the formation of a national government if and when the crisis seems inevitable. It is taken for granted that the Bratianus themselves would head such a government, but it hardly seems likely at this time that the recently formed national peasants' group would be willing to take an active part in it.

ALBANIAN PACT STIRS BELGRADE

Press Sees in Treaty Establishment of Protectorate by Italy

By Wireless

BELGRADE, Dec. 4—The Italo-Albanian pact of friendship and security has aroused great agitation here. Dr. Moncilo Ninchitch, Jugoslav Foreign Minister declared that the event is important, and the Government will express definite observations when it receives full information.

In general the situation of the Foreign Office is reserved, but public opinion and the press consider the event pessimistically. The press writes that the pact really means a protectorate of Italy over Albania. The Italo-Albanian treaty is said to be contrary to the spirit of the Italo-Jugoslav covenant of friendship and makes illusory the earlier Jugoslav-Italian conventions and treaties regarding the maintenance of Albanian independence. If the pact aims at placing Albania's independence under the political and military control of Italy then it is held to mean that Italy is mixing in the internal affairs of Albania and, therefore, the pact would be harmful to international peace.

It is considered here that Italy has adopted the policy of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which aimed at economic and territorial penetration of the Balkans.

The opposition, it is reported, is to prepare a question to Parliament and the Foreign Minister on the subject.

The Daily Politika reproaches the Government for not having undertaken anything in the way of opposition, although the news that Italy intended to establish a protectorate over Albania was made public several months ago.

Italy Denies Albania Becomes a Protectorate

By Wireless

ROME, Dec. 4—While the reports from Albania describe the favorable impression made there at the conclusion of an Italo-Albanian pact of friendship, certain interpretations given it in German and French quarters in which it is stated that Albania practically becomes an Italian protectorate, are deeply resented in the Fascist press.

The Messagero, indeed, considers this erroneous interpretation as part of a campaign conducted against the Fascist régime by the "united anti-Fascist front," adding that Italy solemnly guarantees Albanian independence and integrity. By concluding this pact, affirms the paper, Italy shows by deeds not with words that it is contributing effectively toward the stabilization of peace in Europe.

Finally the Messagero denies that the relations between Rome and Belgrade have been lately strained, adding that the relations are being carried on in an atmosphere of sincerity and cordiality.

STATE THRIFT SAVES $131,377

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 4 (AP)—Cash discounts, gained through prompt payment of the State's obligations, saved $131,377.70 for the State Treasury, in the year ending June 30, 1926, A. C. Bollinger, director of the Department of Finance has advised Gov. Len Small in his ninth annual report.

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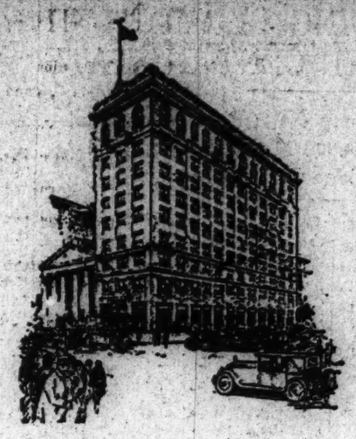

Men's Gloves, Hosiery Scarfs, Umbrellas, and Leather Bill Folds. Street Floor

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Imported and Domestic Stationery and Desk-Sets.
Imported and Domestic Handkerchiefs, 25c to $60 each.
Imported and Domestic Perfumes and Toilet Waters.
Umbrellas, Handbags, and fancy leather novelties.

Christmas Gift Suggestions from our Second Floor

Automobile Robes, $7.50 to $75.
Hat Boxes, $5 to $25 each.
Unfitted Cases, $9.50 to $18.50.
Fitted Suitcases, $18.50 to $275.
Unfitted Suitcases, $12.50 to $35.
Steamer Rugs, $9.50 to $70.

Christmas Gift Suggestions from our Third Floor

Comfortables, Blankets, and Bedspreads of all kinds.
Guest Towels, damask Luncheon Sets, and Table Linen.
Chinese Hand-Embroidered Mats and Table-Runners.
Imported Novelties in Baskets, Boxes, and Work-bags.
Hand-made Table and Refectory Sets from Italy.
Suede Jackets and Wool Sweaters in a wide variety.
A wonderful array of Pillows for Study and Boudoir.

Christmas Gift Suggestions from our Fourth Floor

Silk and Fancy-Fabric Blouses.
Fur Coats and Small Furs.
Christmas Novelties and Tags.
Christmas Cards of all kinds.

Christmas Gift Suggestions from our Fifth Floor

Hand-Quilted Negligee Sets for a chaise longue, $110.
Hand-Embroidered Chinese Negligees, $2 and $26.50.
Mules in leather, satin, and brocade, $3.50 to $12.50.
Dressing Sacques in silks, flannel, and zenana cloth.
Daintiest of Silk Nightgowns, Chemises, and Step-ins.
Hand-made fine Cotton Dresses for infants and children.
Children's and Girls' Suede Jackets and Sweaters.
Dix-Make Daytime Dresses in the finest of Chambrays.

Christmas Gift Suggestions from our Sixth Floor

Wardrobe Trunks, $40 to $140.
Rodier Scarf-and-Turban Sets.
Leather Handbags specially priced.
Leather Novelties specially priced.

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Reading Lamps	7.95 to 200.00
Bridge Lamps	7.95 to 200.00
Floor Lamps	12.95 to 200.00
Desk Lamps	5.00 to 25.00
Radio Lamps	8.50 to 15.00
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Andirons	4.50 to 250.00
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Fire Sets	4.50 to 150.00

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OCTOBER BUILDING PERMITS RISE 35 PER CENT IN STATE

Residential Construction Composes 41 Per Cent of Total—Projects Include $500,000 Medford School and $2,000,000 Cambridge Office Structure

An increase of almost 36 per cent in the valuation of building permits issued in 39 cities of Massachusetts was shown in October, 1926, with a total valuation of $15,926,322, as compared with $11,719,100, which represented the valuation of permits issued during September, 1926. There was a decrease of $4,600,676, or more than 22 per cent, in prospective building in October, 1926, as compared with the corresponding period of 1925, when $20,527,089 was the valuation figure.

The aggregate value reported for the first 10 months in 1926 was $138,492,025, or more than 24 per cent less than that reported for the first 10 months in 1925, when the valuation of construction permits amounted to $182,820,282. In the classification of the October, 1926, permits new non-residential buildings ranked first with the sum of $7,082,813, or more than 44 per cent; $6,558,165, or more than 41 per cent, for new residential buildings, and $2,285,344, or 14.3 per cent, for additions, alterations and repairs.

Among the large individual projects reported for October was the new office building in Cambridge, which will cost $2,000,000. A permit was issued for the construction of a school in Medford to cost $500,000. Applications were filed in October for 887 new residential buildings estimated to cost $6,558,165. All but one building—to cost $50,000—were housekeeping dwellings which were planned to provide accommodations for 1476 families.

During the first 10 months of 1926 applications were filed for permits to construct 7924 housekeeping dwellings, to house 13,661 families, at an estimated cost of $64,041,924. For the first 10 months of 1925 10,333 permits were issued, to provide accommodations for 19,215 families, at an estimated cost of $90,735,393.

A decline of almost $2,000,000 in building contracts awarded in New England during the week ended Nov. 30, 1926, was shown as compared with the corresponding period of last year according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City.

A comparison of contract awards for the week ended Nov. 30 for the last 25 years follows:

1926	$7,457,700	1913	$2,431,000
1925	9,441,000	1912	2,997,000
1924	4,984,900	1911	2,269,000
1923	4,400,500	1910	2,265,000
1922	6,130,100	1909	6,988,000
1921	4,447,000	1908	2,525,000
1920	1,807,000	1907	1,271,000
1919	6,860,000	1906	2,269,000
1918	359,000	1905	1,397,000
1917	999,000	1904	1,380,000
1916	3,192,000	1903	1,284,000
1915	3,304,000	1902	1,869,000
1914	3,260,000	1901	1,726,000

The property at 138 Newbury Street, near Dartmouth Street, has been purchased from Gertrude L. Granfield by Doll & Richards, Inc., art dealers. The estate consists of 1688 square feet of land, assessed for $87,600 and a four-story brick building $37,400, making a total assessed valuation of $75,000. Doll & Richards are now located at 71 Newbury Street, to which place they moved from Park Street in 1908. The sale was negotiated by Peleg W. Chandler, representing the seller, and Frederic Viaux, representing Doll & Richards, Inc.

The New England Clay Products Company has taken a lease of space in the Statler Building. This lease was negotiated through the W. H. Ballard Company.

John T. Burns & Sons report these transfers:

Frederick Wallace of Needham has sold the double frame house at 31-33 Williams Street, Newton, together with 5000 feet of land. The property, which is valued at $10,500, was purchased by Edward and Christine Bryson.

Adolph I. Dinner has sold to Louis Martinello a lot of land on Center Street, Newton, at the corner of Converse Avenue, Waban, each containing 12,000 feet and valued at $5500.

Sadie Kostick of Roxbury has sold to Mary Martinello three lots of land on Chestnut Street and Larchmont Avenue, Waban, each containing about 9000 feet and valued at $6000.

Through W. J. McDonald a lease of the second floor in the Harvard Building, 136 Harrison Avenue, to the J. Rubin Company has just been completed. As a result of this transaction, some 57,000 square feet of floor space in this building is now occupied by leading concerns in or affiliated with the clothing trade. This emphasizes the trend of business to the section south of Kneeland Street.

Charles E. Howe Company reports the following sales of 78, 82, 86, 90 Floral Street, Newton. This property consists of four single houses and 24,555 feet of land. George C. Brackett gave title to James H. Woods. The land is assessed for $2800 and the buildings for $15,200. Alvord Brothers represented the purchaser.

For Ernest A. Hemeon his new two-family house in Allen Park, Lot 55 on Milton Street, Arlington. Mary A. Kane buys for a home. There are 5568 feet of land, valued at $2000 and the buildings at $12,000.

No. 9-9A Glenwood Road, Somerville, has been sold for Thomas Holland to E. W. Edwards. This two-family house and 2421 feet of land is assessed for $4900, there being $700 on the land.

No. 100 Josephine Avenue, Somerville, has been sold to Anna B. Foote for a home. Ida M. Grant was the owned of this two-family frame dwelling and 3360 feet of land. The buildings are assessed for $4900 and the land for $1100.

Allen Gardens land, consisting of Lots 11 to 20 inclusive, has been sold to Charles E. MacKay, builder, who has begun to erect two-family houses. Herbert F. Allen gave title. This land consisted of 48,840 feet, valued at $15,000.

No. 92 Lancaster Terrace, Brookline, owned by Helen M. and Colon H. Williston, has been sold to Doris McNeilly. The property consists of a single house with 7905 feet of land, and will be occupied by the new owner. The land is assessed for $3200 and the building $7500. Nauman & Logan represented owners.

SOFT COAL PRICE DROP EXPECTED

Cessation of British Strike Showing Its Effect, Says State Commission

Lower prices for bituminous coal may reasonably be expected within the next few weeks, it is said in a statement on the coal situation made by Charles H. Adams, chairman of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

The commission, however, advises coal users to keep reserve stocks sufficient to cover temporary interferences with transportation during the winter, and believes that industries should make provision, when prices return to normal, for any eventuality which may follow the expiration of the union mine wage agreement on April 1.

Reduction of mine prices for soft coal as the result of the return of the British miners to work is already noticeable, the commission finds. With the elimination of the foreign demand for West Virginia coal, the commission believes that fuel will become available at lower prices in New England.

Pennsylvania and Maryland coal has largely taken over the New England market, while West Virginia production was being held at high prices at Hampton Roads in expectation of a large export demand, it is said.

Taking note of the fact that the price of spot coal to users in New England has been raised more than $3 a ton in the last few months, the commission remarks, "It appears to be a frequent practice in the coal trade to stimulate sales by frightening the consumers into panicky buying and thus increase prices.

"An increased foreign demand for a comparatively small amount of coal had the effect in the last few months of more than doubling the prices at the mines and causing speculation all along the line."

SERVICE LEAGUE SALE

The League of Women for Community Service has scheduled a sale from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. next Tuesday. Wednesday and Thursday at its headquarters, 558 Massachusetts Avenue. A turkey dinner is to be served on Thursday from 6 to 9 p. m., and on Friday evening there will be a special entertainment program. Mrs. Mary L. Rollins of Cambridge is president of the league and Mrs. Lilian Carroll is chairman of the ways and means committee in charge of the fair.

TRADE SPECIALISTS VISIT PROVIDENCE

Commerce Department Agents Advise Manufacturers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4 (Special)—Conferences between representatives of the United States Department of Commerce and Rhode Island manufacturers and exporters with a view to better marketing and shipping of products from this State began here yesterday.

Edward T. Pickard, chief of the textile division of the department; Walter H. Rastall, chief of the industrial machinery division and A. Heath Onthank, chief of the domestic commerce division, are here. Similar conferences are to take place in 12 other New England cities.

Mr. Onthank, at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon, described the survey of domestic trade and industry in New England, stating that the field work is practically complete. The report of this survey, which will deal with the trend of manufacturing and sales practices and the amount of goods being absorbed in New England as compared with the rest of the country, will be available in June.

Mr. Pickard asserts that the textile industry in New England appears to be improved in comparison with recent years, although there is room for additional improvement. Mr. Pickard is supplying to manufacturers valuable information as to foreign outlet for specific lines of goods.

The export situation as it applies to machinery manufacturers is being profitably outlined by Mr. Rastall.

FOREST CLUB TO MEET AT CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

Miss Delia I. Griffin, director of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, is to be hostess and speaker tomorrow afternoon at a meeting of the Field and Forest Club, to be held in the Museum itself on the shores of Jamaica Pond. Miss Griffin's subject will be, "Homes of Animals." Following the talk, and the inspection of Museum treasures which illustrate the subject of the afternoon, refreshments will be served.

Next Thursday evening Miss Griffin will be guest of honor at a dinner to be tendered by Miss Jessie M. Sherwood to the Japanese students at Harvard and will speak on "Mosques and Mosaics," being the impressions gained in a trip made across North Africa from Tunisia to Morocco by motorcar.

STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF FIRE LAWS ORDERED

Through general orders issued last night by Eugene C. Hultman, fire commissioner, enforcement of fire prevention laws is enjoined upon all officers and privates in the department as well as the law passed by the last Legislature making it an offense for motormen of street cars and drivers of all vehicles to delay the movements of fire apparatus through the streets of the city.

The latter order states: "Officers in command of apparatus responding to alarms of fire, when interfered with or delayed by any persons operating street cars or vehicles contrary to the provisions of this act, will take the number of such car or vehicle, the location, etc., and forward it to the fire commissioner with all particulars relating to the incident." A penalty of not more than $25 may be imposed for obstructing the passage of fire apparatus.

Under authority of George C. Neal, State Fire Marshal, the department is given the right to enter and examine buildings where there is reason to suspect the existence of conditions constituting a fire hazard, as well as the right to remove inflammable materials if their presence is deemed unwise.

MUSIC

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Josef Hofmann.

On the same afternoon, at the Boston Art Club, the first concert of the season by the Boston Flute Players Club. The program includes Fauré's First Pianoforte Quartet, Heilman's Suite for flute and piano (dedicated to Mr. Laurent), songs of Grovlez, Debussy and DeFalla, sung by Josephine Bradlee, and Mozart's Clarinet Quintet in A major.

On the same afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the second concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor, with Pauline Danforth as soloist in Rachmaninoff's first pianoforte concerto. The program also includes Mendelssohn's Overture to "The Fair Melusina," Beethoven's Second Symphony and Thomas' "Mignon" Overture.

Sunday evening, Dec. 5, in the Copley Theater, a concert of Negro Spirituals, by J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon.

On the same evening, in Symphony Hall, a violin recital by Ruth Posselt.

Monday evening, Dec. 6, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor. The program includes Beethoven's Overture "Leonora" No. 3, Schumann's Fourth Symphony, Bossi's "Intermezzi Goldoniani" for strings, Chausson's tone poem, "Viviane," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Spanish Caprice.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Nikolai Orloff.

Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Dec. 8 and 9, in Symphony Hall, the first pair of concerts for children this season, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Allen Farnham.

Thursday evening, Dec. 9, in Symphony Hall, the first concert of the season by the Harvard Glee Club, Archibald Davison, conductor, with Harold Bauer as soloist.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Alfred Blumen.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 10, and Saturday evening, Dec. 11, in Symphony Hall, the eighth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes a Concerto of C. P. E. Bach, orchestrated by Steinberg, Sibelius' Seventh Symphony and Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" Suite.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 11, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Harriet Eells.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12, in Symphony Hall, a recital by John McCormack.

On the same afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the third concert of the season by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Stuart Mason, conductor.

Monday evening, Dec. 13, in Symphony Hall, the second of the Monday series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, with Nadia Reisenberg as soloist in Liszt's Second Piano Concerto. The other numbers will be Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Nelly S. Brown, soprano, and Ethel Hutchinson, pianist.

On the same evening, in Steinert Hall, a piano recital by Kenneth Humes.

Thursday evening, Dec. 16, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Irvin Schenkman.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 17, and Saturday evening, Dec. 18, in Symphony Hall, the ninth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19, and Monday evening, Dec. 20, performances of Handel's "The Messiah" by the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Sunday evening, Dec. 19, in the Boston Public Library, a free concert by the Flonzaley Quartet, under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation of the Library of Congress.

NEW YORK BANK RATE

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Federal Reserve Bank of New York made no change in its rediscount rate of 4 per cent.

INCREASE IN STATE PATROL ADVOCATED

Motor Vehicle Conference at Worcester Closes

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 4 (Special)—Increase of the State Patrol by 150 men was advocated at the closing session yesterday of the Massachusetts Labor Vehicle conference. A special committee will draft a bill for presentation to the incoming State Legislature. The conference also went on record as indorsing the snow removal plan as presented by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works.

Day Baker, chairman of the legislative committee, gave a talk on compulsory automobile insurance in the closing hours of the conference. He asked motor vehicle interests to look into the matter of insurance, both compulsory and employers' liability, and exercise their rights in asking the Legislature for some financial relief, embodied in amendments to the present laws, or by new laws.

Russell Harmon, secretary of the Bancroft Automobile Club of Worcester, who was elected temporary chairman, announced today that he will call another conference of the same body of automobile men to meet at the Bancroft Hotel some day between Dec. 25 and Jan. 1, at which time a permanent organization will be perfected.

WHEATON FRESHMEN OFFICERS ANNOUNCED

NORTON, Mass., Dec. 4 (Special)—Freshman class officers were announced last night at Wheaton College as follows: President, M. Olive Hughes, Pearl River, N. Y.; vice-president, Louise Barr, South Amboy, N. J.; secretary, Catherine A. Noyes, Newtonville, Mass.; treasurer, Mary Bleuler, South Bend, Ind.; song leader, Ruth Evans, Nanticoke, Pa.

Anita Laurie '29 of Medford has been elected secretary of the student council of the College Government Association.

The following representatives will be sent to the National Student Conference of the Y. W. C. A. to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., from Dec. 28 to Jan. 1: Marie Jensen, '27, Worcester; Elizabeth Hutchinson, '27, Pepperell; Charlotte Tasker, '27, Portsmouth, N. H., and Altie Webber, '28, Auburn, Me.

CAMBRIDGE MUSEUM TALKS

Cambridge Museum for Children will open its winter lecture series tomorrow with a talk on "Birds and Animals of Panama," by Alfred O. Cross of Bowdoin College. On Sunday, Dec. 12, the subject will be "Japan" with Sakae Miyarke as the speaker. On Dec. 19 Dr. Kirk Bryan will talk on "Life in the Papago Country.

The museum is at 5 Jarvis Street near Harvard University museum. The lectures are at 3 and 3:30 p. m. The museum is open on school days from 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p m. and Sunday afternoons during December, January and February. It is not open on Saturdays and holidays. Miss Ruth D. Crawford is director.

By the Tinkling Waterfall

WELD ROCK GARDEN AT DEDHAM

Silver Medal Was Awarded Mrs. Philip B. Weld for Her Artistic Grouping of By-Path and Shade.

A Charming Pool by the Wayside

THE PARKER GARDEN AT OSTERVILLE

Awarded a Certificate for Delightful Arrangement of Rock Greenery and Water Plants, by Mrs. G. O. Parker.

Awards Given Five Gardens by Horticultural Society

Committee Selects Artistic and Distinct Types in Announcing Their Decision

Five garden awards have been announced by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, these awards having been made by the trustees on recommendation of the garden committee, which consists of Loring Underwood, Walter Hunnewell and Mrs. Francis C. Crowninshield.

The recipients are as follows: Mrs. Philip B. Weld, silver medal for rock garden at Dedham known as Rockweld; Mrs. Dudley Pickman, silver medal for semiformal garden at Beverly; James J. Phelan, garden certificate for Italian gardens at Manchester; Mrs. G. O. Parker, garden certificate for series of unique gardens at Osterville; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry, garden certificate for seaside garden at Nahant.

These awards are in addition to the gold medal voted to Mrs. William C. Endicott of Danvers earlier in the season.

Garden Begun in 1886

The garden known as Rockweld, at Dedham, was begun in 1886 by Gen. S. M. Weld. It was among the first rock gardens to be made in this country, and was planted with many alpine flowers obtained through the co-operation of M. H. Correvon, of Geneva, Switzerland, who recently made a lecture tour of this country. Realizing that there must be ponds and wanter, of which the estate was devoid, General Weld dammed a pond half a mile away and brought the water down through a natural cleft in two huge rocks. With that water he made a pond from what was up to that time a swamp. This pond was made to feed three others; and ponds and waterfalls now look as though they were nature's handwork.

The garden of Mrs. Dudley Pickman at Beverly is small when compared with Rockweld, but it represents unusual skill and good taste in setting, design and arrangement. The landscape architect was Herbert Browne, and the planting was done in 1901. The garden is on three levels, with a semicircular terrace to the north and a lower terrace to the east. A pool at the base of the upper terrace is one of the features of the garden, containing water lilies and surrounded by plants which have been allowed to drape themselves over the brick walls.

Third Type at Marblehead

The garden of James J. Phelan at Manchester represents still a third type. This garden, which was designed by Arthur A. Shurtleff, was constructed under difficulties. Indeed, the making of a garden on this site seemed at first almost impossible, there being a high precipice extending from the house level to lower ground far below. The difficulty was overcome by designing a series of terraces in the Italian manner, the purpose being to secure level spaces for gardens, fountain, pools and waterfalls of the kind seen at the Villa Lante. Much use was made of waterways, balustrades, iron work and stucco. The entrance to the garden is through a bell tower which, like the pergola below, suggests Amalfi and Ravello.

As it happens, Mr. Shurtleff was also called upon to design the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry at Nahant. Here, too, difficulties of a serious nature had to be met, for the wind-swept grounds with but few level surfaces offered little opportunity for flower planting. More space was obtained by blasting away a great bowlder near the house. Then stone walls were put up to enclose a square area at the top of the crags, almost overhanging the sea. These walls, which now enclose the garden, have five openings leading to a rose garden, a terrace, and a path bordering the crags, as well as to a summer house and to the dwelling itself.

Another Distinct Type

The garden of Mrs. G. D. Parker, at Osterville, marks a type quite distinct from any of the others. It is larger than any except Rockweld, and is in reality a series of gardens, each complete in itself. Directly in front of the house toward the sea there are two formal gardens arranged on terraces. The first has flag paths, flower beds edged with box, and a delightful blue-tiled Spanish pool encircled with slate stone benches. The lower terrace has long borders curved at the ends, with a pool in the center.

The vegetable garden is a large one, and in addition there is a brick-walled fruit garden which is of special interest because the walls are covered with peach and cherry trees trained against them in the European fashion. These trained espalier trees are in excellent condition, and produce abundantly of fruit, while adding to the picturesque character of the garden.

In her work in the development of her estate, Mrs. Parker has made a distinct effort to produce naturalistic effects, relying largely upon hemlocks, white pines, cedars and dogwoods. It seems remarkable that a spot which was only bare pasture-land, except for a few scrub pines, could be transformed so completely in a few short years.

EXTENSION WORKERS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Specialists to Address Workers in New Hampshire

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 4 (Special)—Plans for the annual extension conference to be held at the University of New Hampshire on Dec. 7 to 10 have been completed, according to J. C. Kendall, director of co-operative extension work.

The 40 members of the extension staff will meet at this time with the resident workers and specialists from the United States Department of Agriculture to consider methods of extension teaching and adoption of a state program.

Dr. Paul J. Kruse of Cornell University will address the conference on "How to Present Extension Work Effectively." Methods of producing good photographs and the demonstration of a new type film slide projector will be given by C. H. Hanson, specialist in visual instruction of the United States Department of Agriculture.

H. R. Tolley, in charge of the division of farm management of the United States Department of Agriculture, will discuss "Relations of Increased Efficiency to Returns From Farming," and R. G. Foster, also of Washington, will speak on "The Importance of Boys' and Girls' Club Work in an Extension Program."

The news value of extension work from the newspaper standpoint will be stressed by F. E. Beane, editor of the farm page of the Manchester Union.

HARVARD-DARTMOUTH DEBATE DUE TONIGHT

The second of a series of debates under the auspices of the Eastern Debating League will be held in John Knowles Concert Hall, Music Building, at Harvard University at 8:15 p. m. today, when the Harvard debating team will meet a Dartmouth College debating team. The subject of the debate will be "Resolved: That Co-education, in a form similar to that of Mid-Western colleges, be adopted in the colleges that comprise the Eastern Debating League."

The Harvard team consists of E. M. Rowe '27, J. L. Fitzpatrick '27, and E. H Hubbard '30. The Dartmouth team comprises R. L. Reinhardt, A. A. Armstrong and R. E. Elar. The judges will be Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor; L. L. Cleveland, headmaster of the Cambridge Latin School, and the Rev. Roscoe Hatch, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church in Everett. Dr. John Dickinson will preside.

Champion Pekinese at Specialty Show

New England Exhibition Lists 123 Entries and Group of Visiting Prize Winners

Under the auspices of the Pekinese Association of New England, an admirable representation of the breed, including many champions and a fair gathering of visiting prize winners from outside of New England is brought together in the fourth annual specialty show current through this evening in Horticultural Hall.

The legend of the Pekinese as a breed is, of course, the legend of a small dog, a toy owned exclusively in the palace of an early Empress of China and practically unknown outside the royal estates for several centuries. Imported finally, first into Europe and then into the United States, the breed became one of the most famous among miniature breeds, noted for its decorative appearance and the beautiful colorings of its silky coat.

One hundred and twenty-three of the toys are benched, and the judgments are being made by J. T. Waggitt of Toronto. The string of champions owned by Mrs. John B. Hadaway of Swampscott is expected to roll up extremely high scores and to carry off ribbons in major classes.

Several recent importations are being shown also for the first time before a judge. The model for them to match is Champion Wong of Hartlebruy, who won, for his owner, Mrs. John Pratt Alcott of Brookline, the highest honors in the breed at the Sesquicentennial show in Philadelphia recently.

The final contest in this show was between Wong of Hartlebury and Boltonia Kim of T'san Wen, owned by Mrs. Hadaway. Both of these dogs are importations from England. Wong's victory obtained for him the $500 J. Pierpont Morgan cup. Mrs. Hadaway is showing her champion Boltonia Kim, Ch. Marvel of Shantung and Ch. San Toy.

The committee in charge comprises Mrs. John B. Hadaway; Mrs. Howard T. Williams, secretary; Mrs. John Pratt Alcott, treasurer, and Julia F. Williams in charge of entries.

MUSIC FESTIVAL BACKERS TO MEET

Support of Boston Sought for Schools Contest

Many enrollments already have been received by the New England Music Festival Association for the conclave of school bands and orchestras to be held next spring. There is some talk of holding the festival and contest at Worcester instead of Boston, and the subject will be discussed at a public meeting of the association to be hel tomorrow afternoon in the Estey organ rooms in the Park Square Building and not elsewhere as previously announced.

Enrollments already received for next year's event are from school orchestras and bands from Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut as well as Massachusetts. It is estimated that it will call together 1000 music instructors, and leaders from the schools of the eastern states, besides the children.

Whether the 1927 festival will be taken to some other city will depend in some degree on the support promised by the Boston people. The 1926 festival brought 2000 boy and girl musicians from the New England public schools to Boston.

The 1927 national band contest will be held at Council Bluffs, Ia., and already several Boston and New England school bands are preparing to enter the New England contest with the hope of winning a first or second prize in their respective classifications so that they may go to Council Bluffs.

At the meeting tomorrow motion pictures will show scenes from the 1926 band contest and parade, and the festival concert at the Arena, and also the national school band contest at Fostoria, in which New England was represented by Lowell High School Band, first prize winners in Class A at the Boston contest. Mrs. William Arms Fisher is president of the association, Fred G. Tessin is treasurer and Clifford V. Buttolman is executive secretary.

HUMBLE OIL PAYS EXTRA

Humble Oil & Refining declared an extra of 20 cents and the regular of 30 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 11.

FEWER LUMBER PLANTS URGED

New Hampshire Survey of Marketing of Product Is Completed

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 2 (Special) — Overcaptalization, with too many plants in operation, hampered by wasteful or inefficient selling methods is the claim made in the report of the survey of the marketing of lumber in New Hampshire for the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association.

The survey was made by Harvard Forest, Petersham, Mass., directed by Prof. Richard T. Fisher. Much of the field work, summarizing figures and information, was done by A. C. Cline, assistant director of Harvard Forest.

Production of lumber in New Hampshire has declined from 754,000,000 board feet in 1907 to an average of 302,000,000 for the period between 1915 and 1921. The present survey indicates an annual production between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000.

Softwood exceeds hardwood by about eight to one. Of the softwood nearly two-thirds is pine, and since all but a small percentage is used in box making or in industries with similar requirements, the main problem for producers is the successful marketing of low to medium grade pine.

The main factors responsible for the marketing difficulties are given first as shrinkage in utilization for low grade softwood; second, falling off in the grade and quality of the lumber produced; third, increasing competition from outside the State.

The report says: "Since the war the use of pine boxes as containers has declined by an amount estimated as from 30 to 50 per cent.

"The primary reason is the recent development of the fiber, plywood and wire-bound boxes. Yet even with the inroads of these substitutes, the pine box would have a good share of the business were it not that the industry itself—partly in consequence of the war markets—is overcapitalized, with too many plants in operation, and hampered by wasteful or inefficient selling methods. To a less extent pine pails and tubs have also lost ground to the pulp substitutes.

"Thus the shrinkage in the demand for box lumber is aggravated by destructive competition among the manufacturers and incidental overproduction by the sawmill operators, a condition affecting one-half of the State's production."

The survey considers improvement in the market and cites the probable lessening of outside competition and more stable conditions in the box industry as the basis for a change for the better.

STATE VOTERS' LEAGUE ANNOUNCES SPEAKERS

Miss Nina M. Gevalt, recently appointed to the board of election commissioners in Boston, and Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald, a member of the Special Commision on the Necessaries of Life, will speak at the semi-annual meeting of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, next Thursday at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, chairman of the international relations committee, announces that the December meeting of her round-table group will be held Dec. 12, at 3 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Edward H. James, 46 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. The subject for the evening will be "Can the United States Take the Initiative in World Peace?" The speaker will be A. Barr Comstock.

The monthly meeting of the child labor group, under the leadership of Mrs. Arthur W. Moors, will be held on Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock, also at the home of Mrs. James. Miss Ethel M. Johnson, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, will speak on "Child Labor Laws and Problems in Massachusetts." Ward league meetings will be omitted during December.

HARVARD DEBATERS DEFEAT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP)—Harvard won from Amherst here last night in the first debate of the Eastern Intercollegiate Debating League season, two of the three judges and the audience voting for the Crimson.

Harvard upheld the affirmative and Amherst the negative of the proposition: Resolved, that co-education similar to that used in state colleges is advisable for the colleges of this league.

PANTOMIME RECITAL GIVEN

A program of drama, song, ballet and pantomime will be repeated by students of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music in Jordan Hall this evening. Basil Prangoulis will furnish the violin music, accompanied by Miss Gertrude Brailey, pianist. A large audience attended the opening performance last evening. Clayton D. Gilbert is the director.

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Y. M. C. A. HONORS 75-YEAR RECORD

(Continued from Page 1)

movement developed so much more rapidly than that in New York as to largely shape the organization of the New York association.

The first meeting in Boston was held on the evening of Dec. 15, 1851, in the Central Congregational Church on Winter Street, in the organ loft. It was attended by 32 young men representing 20 churches.

Mr. Watts Chosen President

The final meeting for organization was held on Dec. 29, in the Old South Meeting House, and a constitution was adopted. The object of the association as laid down was "the improvement of the spiritual and mental condition of young men." On Jan. 5, 1852, the officers of the association were elected, and five days later a board of management was appointed. The first president, Francis O. Watts, was a lawyer and an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The first quarters were in "Gray's new granite building" at 228 Washington Street, at the corner of Summer Street, and were opened March 11, 1852, more than 600 men being present. In less than five months the members numbered 1200.

The original rooms were soon outgrown, and in the spring of 1853 the association moved to Tremont Temple, where it made its home for nearly 20 years. The finances of the Boston association, which have always been ably administered, began well. The report covering the first year showed an expenditure of $685.6, with an unexpended balance of $1900. Thirteen men gave $30 each, and 112 gave $25 each. The first salaried officer of the association was W. S. Broughton, who took charge of the rooms and library.

First Permanent Home

The first permanent home of the association was the so-called gymnasium building at the corner of Tremont and Eliot streets, the latter now being Stuart Street. The building was purchased in 1872, and involved an outlay of $125,000 and $15,000 for furnishings.

Religious meetings were made more numerous and were well attended. In 1874 the rooms were opened to the public on Sunday afternoons and evenings. Today, in the big building on Huntington Avenue, one of the most popular features of the week is a Sunday afternoon social. In 1875, the association began holding prayer meetings for boys. During these years, also, the association began its work among sailors. For years, as is well known, the army and navy branch has performed notable work. The work for railroad men, now so prominent, dates back to 1875.

The fourth home for the Boston Y. M. C. A. was at the corner of Berkeley and Boylston streets, the building being erected in 1882, the total cost being $300,000. Membership constantly increased, and the scope of the work of the association became broader and broader.

Generous in Time and Money

During all of these years many men who were leaders in the business life of Boston were active in association work, and gave generously of their time and money in helping it. Arthur S. Johnson became president in 1897 and has been reelected regularly since then. Year in and year out he has given his constant attention to the affairs of the association and he is the present head of an administration that is characterized by a broad, aggressive and highly successful policy.

George W. Mehaffey became general secretary in 1895 and remained in that office many years, being succeeded by the present secretary, Wilman E. Adams. Frank Palmer Speare, now president of Northeastern University, the educational department of the Y. M. C. A., first became educational director in 1896, when that office was established.

On Jan. 13, 1910, the central association building at Berkeley and Boylston Streets was destroyed by fire, but the association quickly rallied to the difficulty confronting it and established temporary quarters at 2, 8 and 10 Ashburton Place. Then came the present central building on Huntington Avenue, the first sod being turned on Nov. 20, 1911. The corner stone for the new building was laid in 1912 by William H. Taft, then President of the United States. The opening of the new building later was one of the notable events in Boston's history.

In 75 years the Boston association, with its present many branches, has grown from an organization whose expenditures during its first year were less than $7000 to one whose yearly budget is well over $1,000,000 and whose membership has grown from a few hundred to approximately 17,000.

BUS SERVICE ALLOWED

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4 (AP)—Temporary permission to operate motor vehicles between Manchester and Nashua is granted to the Boston & Maine Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the Boston & Maine Railroad, in an order handed down by the Public Service Commission. The town of Merrimack will be most benefited by the new bus route.

Landmarks and Founders of Boston Young Men's Christian Association

1. Old South Chapel in Spring Lane, Birthplace of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.
2. Present Building on Huntington Avenue.
3. Building on the Corner of Berkeley and Boylston Streets, Home of the Association From 1883 to 1910. This Was the Fourth Home.
4. Capt. T. V. Sullivan, Who Is Regarded as the Father of the Boston Y. M. C. A.
5. Daniel S. Ford, Who Was One of the Early Friends of the Association.
6. George M. Van Dertip, on Whose Suggestion the Boston Association Was Founded.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY CALLED EAST-WEST BRIDGE BY DR. JACKH

First by the necessity of defeat, then by the free will of vision, Germany stands for the rule of right over might, for arbitration rather than armaments, and for international co-operation rather than national aggression, Dr. Ernest Jackh, vice-president of the German League of Nations Union, told members of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at their luncheon discussion meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today.

The relation which the United States bears to Germany's position and, indeed, to the status of world politics, Dr. Jackh summed up in the following declaration:

"America decided the outcome of the World War; America decided the first revision of the Versailles peace through the Dawes plan; America is the true architect of the New World."

Effect of League Entry

The discussion today concerned itself with the League, Germany's membership, and the forthcoming events which these developments forecast. Besides Dr. Jackh, Dr. Gilbert Murray, Regius professor of Greek at Oxford University, visiting lecturer at Harvard and chairman of the British League of Nations Union, addressed the meeting.

Felix Frankfurter, Byrne professor of administrative law at Harvard, led an open discussion following the formal addresses. Christian A. Herter, editor of the Independent and first vice-chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, presided.

Through the recent Russo-German treaty Dr. Jackh said that Germany might likely bridge the gap between the West and the East, and might eventually bring Russia into the League of Nations.

"For Germany there is no other way out than mutual interdependence and guaranteed security, a hard way, a unique experiment, a German experience in favor of Germany and in favor of Europe and finally of the world," he said. This new conception led Germany into the League of Nations in order to employ this international machinery for the new supernational need and mind.

Favors Democratic League

"Now, from these facts and problems you can derive yourselves Germany's actual aims as a member of the League of Nations. There is a goal which Germany is striving for: to foster and further the League's development into a democratic and universal organization. Possibly the German treaty with Russia may some day bring Russia into the League.

"And there are other German aims: disarmament or restriction of armament, not only for Germany, but also for the neighboring powers, according to the political obligations of Versailles and Geneva and as the logical consequence of the security treaties.

"Furthermore a political intention for the minorities, not only for the few Polish and Danish minorities within Germany but also for the other, mostly German minorities in 17 neighboring and adjacent states—10,000,000 of them. Germany looks upon it as her duty and takes pride in granting to the minorities in Germany the same perfect cultural autonomy as she claims for German minorities abroad. Such a national policy is the only one capable of insuring international peace.

"Some day the question will arise relative to the union of Germany with German speaking Austria. The Treaty of Versailles and Wilson's 14 points provided for the union of these two sections of a German people once united and then only separated by the personal interests of the two dynasties. Now these dynasties have disappeared; the peoples have remained. The new security system of Locarno dispels all previous misgivings about this union.

"Likewise the question of colonies will come up whether it will be possible to place into Germany's hands a part of the African colonies, formerly owned by her—not again as a German colony, but as a League mandate. Finally, the members of the League are on equal terms.

"Consequently it is a contradiction that Germany is an honorable member of the League, and Germany is dishonored and burdened through occupation of foreign troops. But I do not think that the settlement of this question will require an intervention of the League.

"I have the impression from Geneva and the confidence since Thoiry that France and Germany will settle this question by direct mutual understanding. It is true the first technical proposal of Briand has been accepted by Stresemann, but later on blocked by the financial experts and authorities of different countries.

New Rapprochement Foreseen

"But there will be another arrangement for the evacuation of German territory by French troops likewise for accelerating the decision in regard to the Saar region."

Discussing the contributions which democracy is making to German development, Dr. Jackh added:

"Democracy means for them and the new Germany not only a system, but a mentality. A system, giving the people the privilege of selecting the fittest leadership—to serve the community. A mentality, taking this privilege of selecting the fittest leadership to serve the community.

"The new Constitution of the German Republic demands that international reconciliation be taught in the schools. The new order of the Prussian high schools requires the teaching of Europeanism as an ideal. Another German state exhorts the teachers to explain to the youth that co-operation rather than the struggle for life is the law of animal and human societies and that every nation is a member of the human society."

NEWTON WATER PLANS MEET WITH OBSTACLE

Opposition developed today against the plans of Edwin O. Childs, Mayor of Newton, for drawing upon the metropolitan water system to supply Newton until improvement can be made in the local supply. W. H. Bail, chairman of the water committee of the Newton board of aldermen, said that he believed the city's water problems could be solved without this action.

A conference was called this afternoon at the Newton City Hall at which Mr. Bail hoped to convince residents of the city that their water supply can be made satisfactory simply by safeguarding the manholes on the city's water well reservation against overflow water from the Charles River.

HONOR PUPILS' COURSE BROAD

Children who are quicker than the average at their lessons are receiving special attention in 80 per cent of the public schools of Massachusetts, according to a report read by Miss Mary Moulton, a graduate student of education at Boston University, at the winter meeting of the Massachusetts Association for Educational Methods held at the Hotel Westminster today.

Miss Moulton is a member of the class working under Dr. Guy M. Wilson which is making a statewide investigation of what the public schools of the Commonwealth are doing for the training of better than average pupils. Instead of advancing the children to higher grades as was formerly common practice with such children, they are kept in the same grade but their program is enriched.

Such a child has more literature, more group work or projects, worked out together with other children who also need more work than is usually supplied by the regular curriculum; they do more work in the library, and are called upon to take leading parts in organizing school activities.

Requests for an official magazine having been received the advisability of establishing one was discussed and the subject was taken under further advisement. All the present officers were renominated as follows: Miss Delia G. O'Connor of Worcester, president; Miss Bertha G. Quinnam of Boston, vice president; Miss Eva C. Morris, Boston, treasurer; Miss M. Avis Hodges of Attleboro, recording secretary, and Miss Margaret A. Butler of Dedham corresponding secretary.

The introductory address at the afternoon session was made by Frank W. Wright, director of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, for the State Department of Education. Dr. William C. Bagley of the school of education, teachers' college, Columbia University, followed with an address on "Ideals and Attitudes as Outcomes of Teaching."

'SECRET' ENTERS FALL ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

what may be termed state secrets, documents or records; and if it be claimed the disclousure thereof would or might prejudice or affect the offices and concerns of government, the matter will be the subject both of consideration and disposition by the court. No such situation thus far has arisen.

"Nothing is before the court other thtan the oer in evidence of the communication to this witness from the Secretary of the Navy. . . . Such a commmunication, of course, is not a State secret.

"The court advises the witness that his obligation as a witness in this case is to the court; and, if, in the opinion of the witness, some inquiry be made of him which, in his judgment and for reasons of public safety, interest and concern, are privileged, and therefore should not be publicly disclosed, the claim in that regard can be asserted by the witness, and then the responsibility is upon this court to consider and dispose of the privilege so claimed."

Defense counsel read to the jury a memorandum from Captain Robison to Mr. Denby, dated Oct. 27, 1922, reporting Captain Robison's conversation with Mr. Doheny on the Pearl Harbor development.

This letter advised that "in return for these concessions, Mr. Doheny asks leases on certain of the undeveloped portions of the California Reserve No. 1." This is the Elk Hills Reserve, leased to Mr. Doheny's Pan-American Petroleum of California on Dec. 11, 1922. A "preferential right" to such lease was granted in the Pearl Harbor contract of April 25, 1923.

"The cost of the Pearl Harbor project to the navy," Captain Robison wrote to Mr. Denby, "will be practically nothing except that the government will be committed to this company in the matter of future leases on the Elk Hills Reserve."

Captain Robison recommended acceptance of the Doheny offer. Drainage of naval oil through nearby private wells made such leasing imperative, the latter said.

NEW TERMINALS TO HELP B. & M.

(Continued from Page 1)

rail-side garage for overnight storage, air and water auxiliary services on the platform and other conveniences, costing $130,000, including the modernized track layout to handle full car lots.

Construction now under way involves 300,000 cubic yards of excavation, 20,000 square yards of concrete pavement, 470 acres of new construction area, 32100 square feet of covered platforms, 32,200 square feet of freight house area, and nine miles of new trackage, or a total of 228 miles.

George Hannauer, president-elect of the Boston & Maine, who made a flying trip here yesterday, and John F. Stevens, chief engineer on the Panama Canal, general manager of the Great Northern Railway in 1902, and who has held various positions as civil engineer on some 10 different railroads throughout the Nation during the last 45 years, helped draw up the final plan in all its details.

Mystic Terminal Company to Operate Railway Docks

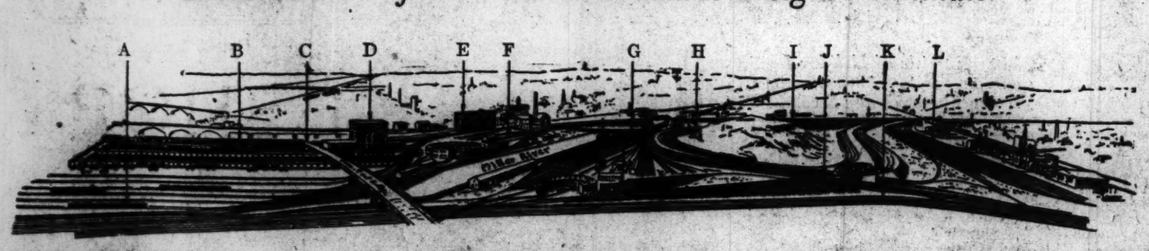
Leasing of the Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Mystic Wharf, and certain other water-front properties of the Boston & Maine Railroad to the Mystic Terminal Company, which has been operating the coal discharging towers at Mystic Wharf for three months, will be effective immediately, said E. S. French, president of the terminal company, in announcing plans "immediately to modernize the equipment and practices at the terminals."

Existing rates, rules and regulations as to the wharves, elevators and other facilities will continue, with a nominal dockage charge similar to those at other ports, on vessels using the terminals after Jan. 1. The improved facilities and methods, Mr. French said, should more than offset the dockage charges, in lessening the time that vessels are tied up at the docqs, and in reducing handling and other terminal costs.

MEDFORD CLUB WINS GIRL RESERVES' CUP

"Chevron Day" was celebrated for the first time this season today by the Girl Reserves of the Boston Y. M. C. A., who gathered 500 strong at their headquarters, the Blue Triangle, 97 Huntington Avenue. A silver cup was presented to the Mycochu Club of the Mystic Congregational Church in Medford, which had the highest rating for honors, and numerous individual girls received certificates of distinction. Reports were read at the morning session.

Detailed Plan of New Boston & Maine Freight Terminals



Details of Unified and Modernized Freight Terminals of the Boston & Maine Railroad at East Cambridge—$4,000,000 Project for Improved Service, of Which Construction Aggregating $2,000,000 Now Under Way, Is Shown in Sketch.

A—Bulk delivery yard for southern, Fitchburg and, ultimately, for the Portland division, with 13 tracks and 303 cars capacity.
B—Modern $300,000 steel freight house (outward) and covered platforms, each 600 feet long, with improved facilities for expediting shipments. Present houses Nos. 7 and 8 in which the inward business will be concentrated lie just beyond new steel house.
C—Junction of northern artery, Prison Point Bridge and proposed loop highway, convenient of access to all public facilities.
D—$150,000 reinforced concrete freight house, 200 feet long, with five-story break-bulk storage warehouse (the latter a new railroad facility in the East) which may later be extended from the present 100 feet to 200 feet. Cost $230,000.
E—General Office Building.
F—Modern automobile unloading platforms, with air and water facilities, and concrete driveways leading off the northern artery, together with fireproof storage house for overnight transit-garage. Cost $130,000.
G—New Fitchburg-southern division connecting tracks, and enlarged Fitchburg division classification yard, with capacity for 775 cars. Cost $305,000.
H—McLean Hill partially cut away to provide additional classification tracks.
I—Big southern division classification yard extending along Washington Street, Somerville, with 33 tracks and 1257 car capacity, extending around McLean Hill. Cost $568,000.
J—New passenger main line of the southern division built on earth from McLean Hill with bridge crossing over the Grand Junction Railroad. Cost $876,000.
K—Portland division passenger main line.
L—Enlarged classification yard for Portland division adjoining Washington Street, Somerville; capacity 1121 cars. Cost $300,000.

PARTY'S EXPENSE DATA DISPUTED

Liberal Civic League Says Republican Committee Exceeded Legal Limit

Conrad W. Crooker, attorney for the Liberal Civic League, today presented to the Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook, allegations that the Republican State Committee exceeded the total of acknowledged receipts to the extent of $50,122.01, and that the gross expenditures and liabilities exceed acknowledged receipts for such period to the extent of $112,945.48.

The compaint is issued by five registered voters, William H. Mitchell, Melrose; James Hunter, Cambridge; George Fox Tucker, Middleboro; Susan E. Stevens, Malden, and James G. Deviney, Malden. Mr. Crooker is general counsel. The complaint names Howard Fall, treasurer of the Republican State Committee, as respondent.

The complainants ask that the Secretary of State transmit to the Attorney-General the return of the State Committee "for such action by the Attorney-General as may be necessary to compel a clear and accurate disclosure of the financial transactions of said committee during the period covered by said report as is required by the Corrupt Practice Act, and said further action as may be necessary in view of the flagrant violations of law on the part of said respondent Fall and said committee which are apparent on the fact of said return."

When Mr. Cook was asked today whether an investigation would be made into the expenditures of the Democratic State Committee, and of William A. Gaston, Democratic nominee for Governor, following filing of the state committee's expense return yesterday, the Secretary said these returns would be checked up in just the same way that all expense returns are checked by his office. This includes verification of totals, comparison of returns one with another to discover possible discrepancies, and an examination to see if any candidate has exceeded the legal limits of expenditures.

If irregularities are found by this process, the information is to be turned over to the Attorney-General, Mr. Cook said.

Contributions listed under the name William A. Gaston in the report of the state committee are identical with those reported by Mr. Gaston in his personal returns and total $4900 during the primary campaign and $9750 during the state campaign, keeping within the statutory limits of $5000 and $10,000 in these two cases.

The state committee return also shows three contributions of $1000 each, under the names William Gaston, May L. Gaston, and Pendleton, besides several large contributions by members of Mr. Gaston's law firm.

College Press Boards Confer at Meeting at Mount Holyoke

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 4 (Special)—The Intercollegiate Conference of press boards, formally organized last year at Wellesley College, Smith College, Passar College, yoke College to discuss various problems in the relation of the college to the newspaper.

Wellesley, Boston University, Simmons College, Wheaton College, Brown University, Connecticut College, Smith oCllege, Vassar College, Bryn Mawr, Princeton, Goucher, Wells and Skidmore are represented at the conference both by their directors of public relations or other members of the executive staffs, and by a student representative from their press boards.

Delegates began arriving late yesterday afternoon and were met in Holyoke by members of the Mount Holyoke College press board. The directors of publicity met for dinner and informal discussion at Hillside dormitory. The student representatives were taken out to dinner in the various dormitories by the members of the Mount Holyoke College press board, and were later the guests of the press board at the concert given by the English Singers in Chapin auditorium.

This morning the delegates assembled at 9 o'clock in the New York room in Student Alumnae Hall at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Sydney Greenbie, director of the press board at Mount Holyoke College, gave a brief address of welcome to the delegates, pointing out the fact that publicity for public institutions has risen from the status of an amateur avocation for well-meaning enthusiasts to the dignity of a branch of journalism and emphasising the special responsibility of those whose business it is to interpret the work and social life of the highest institutions of learning to the public that supports them.

Miss Margaret Farrand, director of publicity at Smith College, then spoke on the organization and work of the student press board, and called on the representatives of the various boards to describe their work, and bring up any practical problems that faced them for general discussion. After a very lively hour of such reporting, further discussion was postponed for informal talk at luncheon.

Miss Edith Johnson, director of the press board at Wellesley College, then spoke on pictures and picture syndicates — giving everyone a chance to enter complaints against the misuse, and especially the irresponsible captioning, of college pictures, in the press.

Alexander Leitch of Princeton concluded the morning session with a discussion of paid versus free publicity. It was the conviction of Mr. Leitch that news from the colleges should be received and paid for by the newspapers strictly on its merits as news. "If what we send out from Princeton is not of enough public interest to be bought as news, we don't want it printed," said Mr. Leitch. This position was indorsed without qualification by Wellesley, Smith and Mount Holyoke, and with qualifications and questions by some of the other colleges.

Luncheon was served to the delegates in the Hadley Book Shop. Mrs. Greenbie opened the afternoon session with a discussion of college material for Sunday feature articles and magaine articles. The rest of the afternoon session was to be devoted to clearing up points raised in the morning session. The conference will end with refreshments in the Skinner Social Hall.

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Importers' surplus stock and samples at tremendous concessions

Women's $1.50 and $2.00 All Wool Novelty Gauntlets 89c Pr.

Women who indulge in Winter sports, skating, skiing, snowshoeing, tobogganing, who motor on cold days, who want warm gloves for any and every occasion, will reap their share of the savings in this group. A welcome gift for outdoor enthusiasts.

Misses' Gauntlets, 69c
Novelty patterns and colors. Our regular $1.00 and $1.50 grades.

Boys' Wool Gloves, 59c
Plain colors and mixtures. Warm and serviceable.

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Slippers For Everyone
At the Famous Houghton & Dutton Economy Prices

Men's Slippers
Everett style, size 6 to 12.....$1.48 to $2.98

Women's Slippers
Quilted satin (part cotton), American Beauty, blue and black; sizes 3 to 8.....$1.00

Women's Felt Slippers
Boudoir style, sizes 3 to 8.....79c and $1.00

Women's Slippers
Brown suede, sizes 3 to 8.....$1.39

Women's Felt Slippers
Cushion soles, assorted colors. Sizes 3 to 8, $1.48

Men's Slippers
Opera style, sizes 6 to 12 $2.95 to $3.98

Girls' Felt Bootees
Red or blue, cushion soles; sizes 5 to 2..79c

Boys' Hi-Low Felt Slippers
Felt with cushion soles, sizes 2 to 5½.....89c

Men's Romeo Slippers
Golden brown, sizes 6 to 11.....$2.95 to $3.98

Women's Slippers
Lamb's wool lining, sizes 3 to 7.....$2.98

Indian Moccasins
For boys or girls, brown or fawn color; sizes 6 to 2.....$1.00

Boys' Slippers
Wool lined, wool cuff at top; sizes 11 to 2, $1.39

STREET FLOOR

Mexico's Problems Explained for American Understanding

Official Shows Misconceptions Are Caused by Differences of History and Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—"In order to understand Mexican problems and arrive at just conclusions, it is necessary to adopt an unprejudiced attitude and to analyze the causes that lie behind the common lack of understanding of such problems by Americans," said Francisco Suastegui, commercial attaché of the Mexican Embassy, addressing a woman's organization here.

The causes, he pointed out, will be found in the fact that the people of Mexico and the United States have different histories, languages and temperaments. The American colonists found themselves in possession of an immense territory populated only by a few scattered tribes. No assimilation was possible, the tribes disappeared and the country was built up with Europeans in a high state of civilization. On the other hand a large nucleus of Indian population existed in Mexico. The culture of these Indians was the highest in America and they absorbed the Spaniards who conquered the country.

"In other words, the United States was colonized; Mexico was conquered; the United States was populated by colonists forced to eliminate the Indian; Mexico by Indians who adopted as far as possible Spanish civilization.

Immigration Solved Problem

"The United States solved the problem of development of its resources through a current of immigration; Mexico has been forced to rely on the evolution of its masses to accomplish the same purpose, a much longer process.

"It can be plainly seen that the only feasible development of the country, for the benefit of its children, consists in preparing them through school and college for the intelligent use of the resources at their disposal, at the same time safeguarding their inheritance through legislation suited for the country's particular needs."

Señor Suastegui caleld attention to the fact that the legislation of the United States and the British Empire is based on the English common law, but that Mexico, like continental Europe and Latin America, derives its legislation from the Roman code. In the United States the owner of the land surface owns what lies beneath; in Mexico minerals and fuels in the subsoil are the property of the Nation.

When petroleum was discovered in Mexico about 1910 there was no legislation covering it and it was classed with minerals as a product of the subsoil.

No Private Ownership

"In the United States," said Señor Suastegui, "a man speaks of his mine or his oil land, sells it or leases it without any other formality than the registration of the agreements. In Mexico nobody owns or has ever owned a mine.

"He simply obtains concessions to exploit certain mineral deposits located within a certain number of claims, which he develops, provided he keeps his taxes up to date and conducts his activities properly; thus when his concession expires he always obtains a new one, but he cannot sell his mine; he transfers his concession to another party through and with the approval of the Mines Department.

"In the long run the results are very similar under both systems, as in this country a man's property is sold for taxes if he fails to cover them, but our system insures the development of the minerals located, the concessions being granted for that purpose, and not for idle holding.

Legislative Discrepancies

"There are other discrepancies between the legislation of both countries, due to special and imperative circumstances, such as the division of the enormous land holdings in the hands of a few families, which in some cases embraced land in several states or nearly the total of one, with the inherent evils of peonage, ignorance and starvation wages.

"The present policy is to educate the masses, promote scientific farming through agricultural schools and experimental farms, and make a self-supporting and intelligent producer out of the illiterate peon, who furnishes the bulk of the only material we have for the evolution of the country.

"Finally, there are laws in Mexico which erroneously have been considered as extraordinary innovations, as they follow the steps taken in most countries to protect the native population from the gradual absorption of property by aliens."

Señor Suastegui asserted that no property owned by Americans before the new law went into effect was being confiscated. He said all his government was asking was that owners make a report—file their claims which will run for a period of years, subject to renewal.

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PROFESSOR AULARD has pointed out the peculiar situation of Soviet Russia in that it has no name which is a geographical expression. It is the only country in the world of which this can be said. He was discussing the possibility of Russia's entry into the League of Nations, and in the course of his observations he noted that the name adopted is Union of Republics, Socialist and Sovietic, or in an abridged form, U. R. S. S. The Russian Republic is only one of the republics forming that union. This singularity is not a mere whim, but the expression of a fact. It indicates that the U. R. S. S. has no precise geographical limits, but is in a state of fluidity. Each republic of the union can detach itself if it pleases—at least in theory—and others can enter. The door of the union is open to the entire world, and it is avowed that the desire of the Russian authorities, and the aim of the Russian authorities, is to bring in all countries. Thus the U. R. S. S. is not a geographical title, but a starting point, a decisive step in the way of the unification of the workers of all nations in a Soviet Republic. Whether we like it or not, this designation is symbolic. It is in itself a program. M. Aulard's argument is that the U. R. S. S. cannot, in these conditions, enter the League of Nations, which by its Covenant calls on all nations mutually to guarantee the fixity of their frontiers. It must be remembered that M. Aulard is not reactionary, but is one of the most advanced thinkers in France.

France's Revolution

Another point that he makes as constituting a real difficulty in the admission of Russia, however desirable such admission may be if the peace of Europe is to be assured, is that the international public law of the Soviets is the reflection of its internal public law. The Bolsheviki misunderstand the French Revolution. They pretend to honor it, but what they honor in it is the school of violence which it incidentally established. The French Declaration of the Rights of Man is a real charter, and it is the profound source of most of the progressive thinking of today. In this declaration the Bolsheviki only see a "bourgeois idealism." That it was more or less realized, that it involved the regrettable use of violence, cannot alter its true character. Now the Bolsheviki repudiate the ideas of the declaration. They proclaim that right resides in the successful employment of force exercised in the economic interest of a class. It is not without importance to remark that in France the most ardent advocates of the teaching of the French Revolution are adversaries of the teaching of the Russian Revolution.

Hard Work in Holidays

Whatever may be the fate of the present French Government, it has set an example of hard labor during the parliamentary vacation. It is possible that it will be overturned when it again, in a short time, meets the chambers, but it will have at least accomplished something. During the holiday season the ministers were free to give their time to the solution of the problems which been posed. One after the other they were treated, and though some of the administrative measures were insufficient and were subject to criticism, it is something to realize that sound administration is quite as important as legislation, and that many reforms can be effected without consulting Parliament. There is a sense in which Parliament is a hindrance rather than a help. During the session ministers are obliged to go from commission to commission, explaining, arguing, expostulating; and from the Palais-Bourbon to the Luxembourg, making discourses and listening to interminable speeches. How can they find sufficient leisure in these circumstances to stick to their task and to study, each in his department, the opportune measures? Moreover, President Doumergue realized that if holidays were excellent for the deputies, they were not to be demanded by the Chief of State, any more than by the ministers. Instead of passing the summer at Rambouillet, which is the country house of the President, he remains at Paris. There is a distinct advantage in this. At Rambouillet, to which the ministers would have been obliged frequently to travel, there is the temptation to pass the day in pastoral pursuits, rather than in serious deliberations. At Paris, the center of affairs and of activity, attention is directed to work. Thus the President of the Republic set the example to the ministers, who normally would have been scattered in various parts of France at this season of the year, by staying at the Elysée, because his presence might be useful.

Modernizing State Machinery

In this way measure succeeded to measure and governmental initiative to governmental initiative. A program was elaborated, swiftly took shape, translated itself into firm and rapid decisions. The constitution is elastic enough to give the ministers considerable power if they choose to exercise it in the making of decrees. There is no need of constant votes, for example, in the framing of disciplined restrictions. These restrictions were imposed on the people, but the state also practiced a severe policy of economies. Superfluous functionaries were abolished. There are innumerable sinecures which are a source of unnecessary expenditure. M. Marin long ago drew up a report showing how the services could be reduced without real loss, and M. Marin is now a member of the Cabinet. Above all, everybody has recognized the desirability of modernizing the machinery of the state. The French are conservative and have stuck to a system which was inaugurated by Napoleon and has since been outgrown. One would have liked to see still more drastic methods, but as far as they go those of the Government are worthy of praise.

Dictatorships

The general view in France regarding the downfall of General Pangalos was one of satisfaction. Perhaps the French have not been as friendly as one could have wished toward Greece, but progressive circles were frankly afraid of the spread of ideas of dictatorship in Europe. They saw Mussolini master of Rome, and Primo de Rivera imposing his will at Madrid. They saw Pangalos dictating his laws at Athens. They believed that a reign of absolutism was descending on Europe, that the Duce was forming a school of thought, that there was a solidarity of Fascism and semi-Fascism in various countries which was to be deplored. Then Italy and Spain signed a treaty, and Italy and Greece were negotiating a treaty. There were three Fascist heads united in the Mediterranean. The outcome, in the diplomatic as well as the political sense, was of doubtful value. Venizelos was deeply regretted. Particularly was the suppression, or oppression, of the press condemned, whether in Italy, in Spain, or in Greece. It is to be hoped that democratic institutions will soon recover their former vigor in the country of Socrates and Ulysses.

JEWS' WHO'S WHO LISTS 143 IN YEAR

Theater Has Leading Place and International Welfare Second in Honors

NEW YORK (AP)—The names of 143 Jewish men and women who have attained unusual achievements in art, public life, natural science, and other activities during the last year were announced in the annual "Who's Who Among American Jews for 1926," issued by the American Hebrew Magazine.

For the first time, Christians notable in Jewish endeavor during the year are included. These are the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Judge Victor J. Dowling and Owen D. Young, founders of the American Christian Fund for Jewish Relief; John D. Rockefeller Jr., contributor to Jewish campaigns; William H. King, United States Senator from Utah, who made speeches in the West for the United Jewish Campaign, and James H. Post of the National Sugar Refining Company, contributor to Brooklyn Jewish charities.

Literature Comes Third

Of Jews who achieved distinction, the largest number is furnished by the 15 under the heading of "theater." These include producers, actors, and playwrights, and among the names are David Belasco, Horace B. Liveright, Helen Menken and Mary Ellis.

International welfare, with 12 Jews who attained distinction, comes next. Literature is third, with 10 names, including such diverse lights as Lillian Eechler, whose book of etiquette ran into 1,250,000 copies, and Lewis Browne, author and illustrator of the religion analysis volume "This Believing World." Edna Ferber, with "Show Boat," and Helen Woodward, who opened "many windows on advertising secrets," are among the others.

Elections Helped Several

The last election helped several into the annual roster, including William I. Sirovich and William W. Cohen, new members of Congress from New York, and Murray Seasongood, new Mayor of Cincinnati, O.

Seven women in welfare work, including Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, are mentioned, and Prof. Albert Abraham Michelson, measurer of light; Dr. Simon Flexner and Dr. Morris Fishbein, are among the outstanding natural scientists.

The name of Willie Pogany, which was included in the roster among the artists last year and then withdrawn at his demand when he said he was not a Jew, was omitted, together with the name of Rudolph Friml, composer, who likewise did not desire to be included.

DRYS' LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM BRINGS UP VITAL POINTS

Support of Administration's Prohibition Program Indicated, but Rough Spots Must Be Ironed Out First

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Delegates to the annual meeting of the National Legislative Conference on Prohibition gave evidence of a desire to support the Administration program for enforcement by calling into their executive session Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to lay before them details of this legislative program.

There are decided differences of opinion among representatives of the 31 constituent organizations on the Treasury bill for manufacture and distribution of medicinal liquor supplies through a private corporation and these differences must be ironed out before the final session.

Organizations such as the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union believe that the Treasury medicinal liquor bill should be made a major point in the legislative program reported for approval by the constituent organizations and that pressure should be brought to bear upon Congress for action during the short session.

There is a small group, however, which filed Mr. Andrews with questions indicating a belief that the Government should not go into the medicinal liquor business through a private corporation and raising the point rather the need for replenishment of the existing supply is as acute as the proponents of the Andrews plan have indicated.

Sort of "Family Session"

The conference with Mr. Andrews was described at its close as a "family session," intended to give the leading prohibition organizations a clear view of the Treasury program and to supply facts and figures upon which to conduct their campaign for public support of the legislative program, whose two chief measures are the Treasury reorganization bill and the medicinal liquor proposal.

Mr. Andrews declared that he was pleased with the general attitude of the conference and that he believed the long discussion which followed his brief statement of the Treasury program was helpful in clearing up obscure points. The leaders of the legislative conference hope that agreement will be reached before the close of the session. It is most important according to their view that the prohibitionists present a united front to the cohorts of the modificationists. The sentiment of the majority of the delegates is that this can best be done by agreeing to support the Treasury proposals.

Mr. Andrews called attention to the fact that, while the present law makes the Government responsible for distributing medicinal spirits, it does not give it adequate power to control the business and that lack of this power is responsible for "leaks" from legitimate supplies into the channels which supply the illicit liquor traffic. Some of the delegates questioned Mr. Andrews at length, but it was indicated at the close of the executive session that he had won over a number of delegates to his proposal.

Youths' Attitude

The National Temperance Council, which holds alternating meetings with the Legislative Conference, has finished discussion of the main points on its agenda. The outstanding topic as its meetings drew to a close was the necessity for a wholesome and constructive attitude toward prohibition on the part of the younger generation.

Harry Warner, of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, urged prohibition leaders to cease criticism of school and college students and to take a sympathetic and cooperative attitude in their efforts to install the facts of temperance into the social and civic education of young people. Placing temperance books in college and high school libraries, classes in social service and the appointment of teachers who believe in strict observance of the prohibition law were recommended as fundamental points in the prohibition education program.

DENY EXCESSIVE DIAMOND OUTPUT

NEW YORK (AP)—Dispatches to the London Daily Express reporting an unrestricted output of diamonds were denied in a cable received from the London diamond syndicate by the New York Diamond Cutters Association. Officials of the Diamond Cutters Manufacturers' Association of America also denied reports of over production.

"Far from there being any overproduction of rough diamonds," said an official of the American association, "the situation in New York is that a number of the diamond cutting works are idle, due to the fact that the diamond syndicate has been unable to supply a sufficient quantity of rough diamonds to meet their requirements."

New Haven Invades Arena for Contest

LINEUP FOR TONIGHTS GAME

BOSTON	NEW HAVEN
Redding, Rivard, lw	rw, Cahill, S. Veno
Litzen, Lloyd, c	c, Mcilwaine, Andrews
Taylor, Wedgewood, rw	lw, Harrington, W. Veno
Smith, ld	rd, Shay, Debernardi
Clapper, Contant, rd	rd, Mitchell, Yankowski
Rheaume, g	g, Roberts

The Boston Tigers, colorful hockey team coached by Edward J. Pawers, will make its second local appearance in the Canadian-American Hockey League at the Boston Arena tonight, facing the strong New Haven Bears. Coach Powers has what is claimed to be the lightest team in the league; but he has rounded his forwards into fast combination and to date has tied 2—2 and won 3 to 1 over the Springfield team in two games played.

New Haven, like Springfield, has a collection of real stars, many of which have been obtained from National Hockey League Clubs. Its first forward line has Leland Harrington, left wing; Reginald McIlwaine, center, and Charles Cahill, right wing. The wings were obtained from the Bruins and have had a season of professional experience. McIlwaine is a rangy boy who played left wing for the Toronto Canoe Club last year. The two Veno brothers, Stanley and Wilfred, well known to Boston fans from amateur hockey will spare the wings while Lloyd Andrews, another center, who played with the Toronto St. Patricks a few years ago, augments the reserves considerably.

The defense has Norman Shay, former Boston Bruin and Toronto St. Patrick player, and Herbert Mitchell, former Boston Bruin, as starters with Joseph Debernardi, old Cleveland amateur star, and Stephen Yankowski, former Minneapolis player. Maurice Roberts, extra Boston Bruin goalie, will be in the nets. On paper it is a fine looking hockey team, but it has yet to play in a regulation game.

ELKS SCHTDULE FIREWORKS

Aerial fireworks will close the dedication week exercises at the new Elks Home and Hotel on Tremont Street, at 7:30 o'clock tonight, while several bands will play. Daniel J. McDonald, chairman of the committee in charge, will be assisted by Daniel F. Fitzgerald.

SHIP LIBRARIES GIVE GOOD CHEER

Men Express Preference for Educational Books, Secretary Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The good results of providing educational books and literature for seamen was discussed by representatives of seamen, steamship companies and ship libraries at a luncheon of the American Merchant Marine Library Association just held at the Seaman's Church Institute. Prominent speakers paid a tribute to Mrs. Henry Howard, president of the association.

The attitude of ship engineers toward libraries placed at their disposal by the association was described by Bert L. Todd, secretary of the Ocean Association of Marine Engineers. He said it was the consensus among seamen that moral and educational standards had greatly improved because of the supply of books for leisure hours, both on board ship and while on shore.

"Has Board Sent Library?"

"We are going through a revolution at present regarding the type of American man who goes to sea," Mr. Todd said. "A finer class of men is seeking this occupation than was evident four or five years ago. This type demands educational reading for spare time. Two days before a ship leaves New York, the men begin to ask, 'Has the Shipping Board sent on that library?'

"I asked men from all types of ships going in all directions what reading they liked best and the majority said educational books. The answer, I believe, is representative. They are greatly in need of educational literature.

"One of my own experiences before the libraries were established was that of spending hours at one time over a Norwegian newspaper, trying to guess at the words, because it was the only available readable thing and I didn't know what to do with my spare time."

36 States Lend Aid

Mrs. Howard spoke of the great progress made by the association during the past year. She said that not only more ships had been served with books, but that 170 libraries in isolated coast guard stations had been established. She reported that 3400 persons had contributed amounts varying from $1 to $500 and that in this 36 states were represented.

Frank Munson, president of the Munson Steamship Company, who presided, said that Mrs. Howard's work had helped to induce more American men to go to sea, which he believed would increase the number of ships for commerce. This, in turn, would enable this country to dispose of some of its overproduction, he declared, and reduce the prices of goods shipped for the American market.

HAMILTON TOLL TERMINAL

HAMILTON, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—The city of Hamilton claims the largest and most important telephone repeater station in the Dominion, according to the Chamber of Commerce here. The new toll terminal equipment is entirely new in design. It has 46 circuits passing through Hamilton between Toronto and points east and as far as Buffalo and beyond, and between Toronto and points west as far as Detroit. In addition there are 194 circuits composed of physical and phantom, which terminate at Hamilton. The complete ringers recently installed here are the first to be put in Canada by the Bell Telephone Company.

STREET CAR FRANCHISE EXTENSION ADVOCATED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Extension of Chicago's street car franchise for six months past the date of its expiration, Jan. 31, 1927, was unanimously favored by the City Council's local transportation committee, when urged to this action by the city administration.

Though no settlement is yet definitely foreshadowed, even if it were, and the City Council passed an ordinance, a referendum would need to be held, and such action is not possible before spring. Referenda on traction are not required locally by law, but by precedent they have become public policy. Francis X. Busch, corporation counsel for the city, appeared before the committee to ask extension of the expiring 20-year franchise.

FARM GROUPS DIVIDE ON LEGISLATIVE PLANS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Division among powerful farm groups on the character of farm legislation to be sought from Congress is pointed out in the Prairie Farmer, Illinois agricultural paper, in comment on recent indorsement by the National Grange of the export debenture plan.

This proposal was held to be radically different from the so-called Lowden plan, which was agreed on at the recent St. Louis conference between corn and cotton representatives. As seen by the Illinois farm paper, the debenture proposition is "much less broad and comprehensive in its scope than the Lowden plan."

CANADA'S PARIS COMMISSIONER

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Canadian representation in any other form than by the high commissioner, Philippe Roy, is not expected in Paris for the present. Later it is possible that Canada, under the new Dominions status will appoint a direct diplomatic minister working in conjunction with the British Embassy, in a similar manner to that adopted in Washington. Soundings have been taken, but nothing that can be regarded as negotiations has begun. It would be an innovation which would be watched with interest.

GEN. HINES CITES ARMY DECREASE

Former Chief of Staff Finds Inadequate Forces for Defense Act Program

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—With only 51.3 per cent of the officers and 8.1 per cent of the enlisted men available in the regulars, National Guard, and organized reserves to carry out the six field army major mobilization plans contemplated by the National Defense Act of 1920, the situation "merits the most serious consideration," Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines, former chief of staff, declared in his last annual report.

Progressive reductions and curtailments in the strength of the regular army since 1920, said the report just made public, have brought about "an inevitable weakening" of the mobilization structure as "important struts" have been lopped off.

"This means a sacrifice in readiness," General Hines warned. "Units must be organized in time of need if we are to have a proper tactical balance. Time is, as it always has been, an all important factor in military operations, and never is it of more importance than in the early stages, where a few divisions ready to take the field may gain successes in the first month which might well be decisive."

The regular army he pointed out, had an enlisted strength of 280,000 men in 1920, when the Defense Act was passed and the six field army mobilization plan was framed. In the gradual reductions which followed, he added, it was deemed necessary to adhere to the theory of the act and the six-army project was retained, although "the regular army has undergone reductions until it has now barely 10 per cent of the strength originally contemplated."

COUNTESS KAROLYI IN CANADA

CALGARY, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Countess Andrassy Karolyi of Hungary and her agent, H. B. Bradley of New York are at present investigating land conditions in western Canada and more especially in central Alberta. The Countess is investigating the agricultural conditions with a view to the settlement of Hungarians on farms in the prairie provinces.

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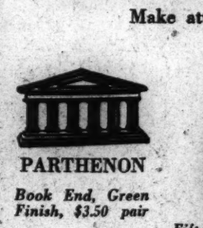
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Progress in the Churches

Church Unity

"Perhaps the greatest hindrance to the work of the church has been its lack of unity," says the McMinnville (Ore.) Telephone-Register, commenting on local church co-operation. It adds: Battles for creed have replaced battle for Christ until non-attendants and non-members have adopted the unfortunate situation as a thin excuse for their indifference to the great work of the institution itself.

"Therefore 'come to church' movements such as McMinnville is witnessing this month are particularly heartening. They offer immediate evidence that behind the minor variances of denominationalism there is a fundamental unity which overreaches the differences of creed. When five churches have five ministers who co-operatively plan a joint campaign for the advancement of the Kingdom, when these ministers exchange pulpits—and we fancy it was no tedium for the new auditors or for the new ministers in new pulpits—it bespeaks a uniform loyalty to the bigger things of Christianity.

"Church union may never come, for many will always vary on things religious, but church unity should be attained."

Dry Sentiment in Britain

¶ Attention of Wesleyan Methodist voters throughout England is being drawn to the following resolutions adopted by the Conference of 1926:

"The Conference, in reaffirming its claim for temperance legislation, including the grant of powers of local option to the peoples of England and Wales, an adequate control of the supply of intoxicating liquor in clubs, and Sunday closing of liquor bars throughout England, would direct the attention of Wesleyan Methodist electors to their responsibility to promote, by the rightful exercise of their votes, the achievement of these urgently needed reforms; and with a view thereto, the Conference counsels our people to set temperance reform in the forefront of their duty and claim as citizens to make inquiry regarding the attitude of Parliamentary candidates to the foregoing reforms; and to withhold their votes from all Parliamentary candidates who pledge themselves explicitly, if elected, to defend and advance the interests of the liquor trade in the House of Commons."

Tolerance

¶ "Tolerance is not a cynical indifference to the beliefs and practices of our neighbors," declared Reynold E. Blight in an address at the Wilshire Boulevard Congregational Church in Los Angeles, "it is a desire to find the good in our neighbor's creed and a willingness to co-operate with him in the cultivation of those social graces that spring from common idealisms." He added:

"A person animated by this spirit cannot be bigoted, fanatical, or intolerant. As men come to know one another better they find more to commend and emulate and less to criticize and censure.

Letting the Light Shine

¶ Dr. A. J. McGillivray, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, speaking at one of the diamond jubilee services of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, outlined the great growth which would accrue to religion if each Christian let his "light shine."

"There is simply no limit to the influence of a good man or woman in this world," he said. "Take as an example Jesus. His single life on earth changed the whole life and being of mankind. The same thing is absolutely true of you. In your offering, in your prayer, in the hundreds of little opportunities that are open to you every day you can do your part and in the many after days to come, the finding of the deeds of kindness will not be lacking."

From the New to the Old

¶ The Rev. Stanley Ross Fisher—a descendant of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who, owing to his Puritan convictions, resigned his charge at Odell, Bedfordshire, sailed for New England in 1634, and the next year founded the town of Concord and was also one of the founders of Yale University—has taken to England $10,000 subscribed by the American Bulkeleys, who are still one of the great New England Congregational families. The money will be used in the restoration of the church at Odell.

Edward D. Adams, New York banker, also went to England last summer to erect a memorial at Barton St. David, Somerset, to his ancestor Henry Adams, two of whose descendants became Presidents of the United States—John Adams and John Quincy Adams. The Sulgrave Institution is erecting a stained glass window in Barton St. David's Church.

Building Enterprises in Canada

¶ The United Church of Canada we are reminded by the Montreal Star, has two interesting building enterprises. In Halifax five congregations have been incorporated in what is called St. Andrew's United Church. The corner stone of the new edifice on the site of the old Robie Street Methodist Church has been laid. It will be a magnificent building and is already referred to as "The Cathedral of the United Church in Halifax." Then on the Pacific coast, the first unit of the new Union College will be started this winter on the University campus at Point Grey, Vancouver. It will represent the union of Ryerson and Westminster Hall and when complete will cost $250,000.

Baptist Women Give

¶ A total of $1,235,193.84 was given by Baptist women of Texas to all denominational causes last year, it was reported at the recent Baptist General Convention of Texas in session at San Antonio. In addition to this, boxes valued at more than $50,000 were given by women to orphanages and other denominational institutions.

Community Church Expands

¶ Growth in many directions has made necessary more space for the work of the Community Church in Mountain Lakes, N. J., and ground was broken recently for a new $30,000 addition.

Bible Distribution

¶ The New York Bible Society announces it has given away 1,000,000 Bibles this year. This number include translations in 67 languages as well as copies in Braille for the blind.

Children's Church

¶ In one of the poorer quarters of Birmingham, England, there is a church which is of the children, by the children, for the children. The congregation averages 140.

Peking Union Church

¶ The Union Church in Peking, China, is looking forward to the breaking of ground for its proposed $55,000 edifice. The auditorium will seat 250 with accommodations for 60 more in the gallery. The Sunday school will have its own auditorium and eight separate class rooms.

Sunset Stories

The Secret Pocket

THERE wasn't anything in the world that Jimmy loved quite as much as a secret, unless it was chocolate cake. But that was different. Uncle Ned was just wonderful about secrets. He and Jimmy had had them all summer long.

Now the secret pocket was in an old hunting coat of Uncle Ned's. It was a particular pocket, the lowest and largest on the right hand side of the coat. It was lined with chamois, and in the fall of the year it felt mighty good to Jimmy to slip his hand in there and get it warm when he was out tramping.

But Uncle Ned had used his jacket all summer, too. He went fishing in it, too, and on his way home he would stop at a store and buy peppermints. Then he would open the package and dump the candies into his pocket. At a certain signal that he and Jimmy had arranged, Jimmy would dive into that pocket for its secret. Once there was a chocolate rat in there and part of it had melted. Oh dear me, what a time they had getting that pocket clean! But Jimmy must never on any account put his hand in until the signal was given. That was why on this particular day he was so excited.

Now the hunting coat was hanging on a hook in the entry way at the side of the house. Jimmy had seen it as he was going out. And the secret pocket bulged!

Jimmy's eyes grew bigger and bigger as he looked at it. Uncle Ned had a s'prise for him! And then the bulge in the pocket moved! What could it be? Jimmy thrilled with excitement. His hand went out to touch the pocket. Then he remembered that Uncle Ned wasn't there to give the signal. The bulge moved again. A wave seemed to sweep across the pocket. The corner sagged. Jimmy fairly itched to feel it. But it would never do to disobey orders. No, indeed!

Jimmy opened the door and went outside. But he could not get interested in anything. Ted Brown wanted him to go nutting, but nothing could tear Jimmy so far away from the secret pocket. So Ted went off alone.

Every now and then Jimmy would run back to the entry and take a peek at the hunting coat. The bulge was still there.

At last the afternoon wore away, and the minute Jimmy spied Uncle Ned coming down the street, he started on a run to meet him.

"Oh, Uncle Ned!" he shouted, "the secret pocket has a live bulge in it." Uncle Ned laughed. "A live bulge? How do you know, Jimmy?"

"I was going out to play, and I saw the coat hanging in the entry way. And while I looked at it, the secret pocket moved, an' there's a bulge in one corner. Hurry up, please do, and give the signal."

"Well, well, this is interesting," said Uncle Ned. He and Jimmy raced each other to the house like two boys.

"Look, it's still there!" cried Jimmy, pointing to the coat.

Uncle Ned felt the pocket carefully. "It's alive all right, Jimmy. But I think you had better give me the signal this time. I'm not sure about its biting possibilities."

So Jimmy gave the signal, and down went Uncle Ned's hand into the big pocket. And when he pulled it out—guess what! He had a little red squirrel in his hand!

"I do declare!" exclaimed Uncle Ned. "Our little friend must have followed us home yesterday from

"And the Secret Pocket Bulged!"

the woods, Jimmy. And I guess he liked this nice, warm pocket."

Jimmy's eyes were beaming "A squirrel! Couldn't I hold him, Uncle Ned?" he asked.

"Yes indeed, son. And you may take him out to the tree in the back yard. That may not be his home. But he'll know a tree, and I guess he must be hungry.

So, holding the squirrel close to him, Jimmy went out and set the little fellow free. Up the tree he scampered quick as a flash.

"And now," said Uncle Ned, "because you have been such a good Scout, and obeyed orders, we'll ask mother for an extra big piece of chocolate cake."

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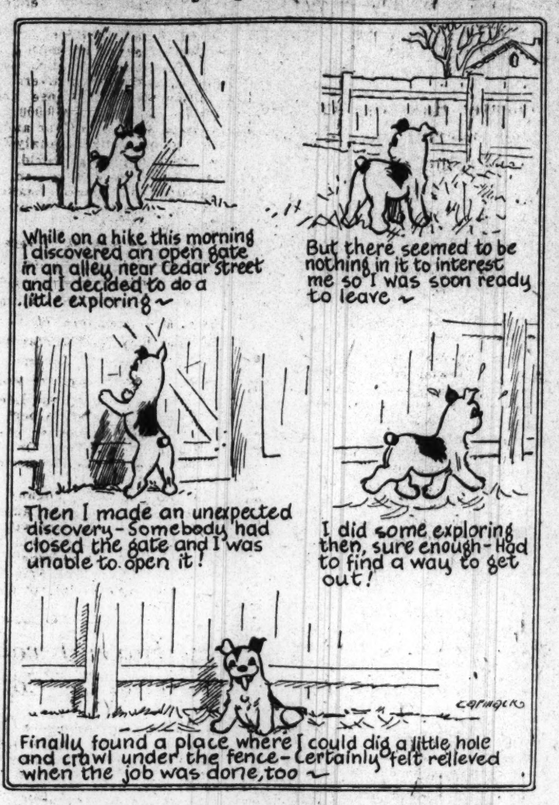

What They are Saying

E. A. POWELL: "There is no surer cure for skepticism than travel."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW: "We are the most extremely practical people in the world, and judge everything by results."

JACK McLAREN: "There is more color and romance to be found in London than in the South Seas."

F. N. CHAPTON: "The playgoer should be as comfortable at the theater as if he were in his own home."

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW: "Let us have a general discussion in the press as to whether awards are really good for literature."

MISS SARAH S. BUTLER: "We must make our newspapers realize that if a woman is successful in politics it is not because she is a woman, but because she is an effective and efficient person."

RABBI LEVI: "Real religion is not merely church membership."

C. EVERETT WAGNER: "Not in blaming individuals, but in praising them, is the hope of a better world."

VACCINATION ORDER MEETS OPPOSITION

Texas Parents Ready to Go to Supreme Court

DALLAS, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—In order that their children may keep up with their studies during litigation over an order of the local school board requiring all pupils to be vaccinated before they are permitted to attend classes, parents who are opposed to compulsory vaccination have established private schools temporarily. The matter has been in the courts since shortly after the opening of the fall term.

A temporary injunction restraining the enforcement of the order has been dissolved by the district court and the case will go to the appellate court. Fred T. Moseley, spokesman for those opposing the order, says the case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on constitutional grounds if necessary.

A case is pending before the Supreme Court of Texas in which Dallas citizens are contesting the right of the school board to spend $30,000 a year appropriated for the school health department. They hold that the citizens voted the school tax "for education and not for medication."

ADULT TRAINING TO BE PROMOTED

American Vocational Association Also to Seek Close Contacts With Industry

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4 (Special)—An organized study of the field of adult education, the great needs and possibilities of which are coming into broad recognition, was voted by the American Vocational Association at its convention here. The association decided also to make a closer contact with industrial and building trades.

Policies of the National Society for Vocational Education and the Vocational Education Association of the middle West, the two bodies composing the American Vocational Association, were reiterated at this first convention of the new organization. These related to the treatment of problems presented for vocational education of workers in agriculture, industry, homemaking, commercial and other pursuits.

Other resolutions adopted by the association, as reported by Howard S. Driggs, director of vocational education, Cleveland, O., were recommendations that the association act to further co-ordinate the study of vocational teacher-training program and that a manual arts program be included in the next convention program.

Four accomplishments of this convention were outlined by S. M. Smith, state director of vocational education for Indiana, who is secretary of the association, as follows:

The arrangement whereby state vocational organizations have been developed within the State, giving them an opportunity to project and execute programs within the State; affiliation of state organizations with the national organization, making members of state bodies members of the national association, all with a common objective; establishment of a quarterly news bulletin service, providing contact with every member; appointment of standing committees to conduct research studies into given basic problems, these committees to confer and work vocational education work. This, Mr. Smith said, would result in the publication later of monographs on subjects of vital interest.

There were no exhibits of vocational work at this convention, but the program of the association was printed by the pupils of the Theodore Ahrens Trade School, Louisville, while that of the state directors of vocational education was the product of the printing department of the Worcester Boys' Trade School, Worcester, Mass., and was presented to the association with the compliments of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WOMAN'S CLUB MAY BUILD SKYSCRAPER

Chicago Organization Plans to Buy Land for Purpose

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—For the erection of a woman's club building to stand among other skyscrapers of Chicago's "Loop," the Chicago Woman's Club has voted to buy property valued at $900,000 on Van Buren Street near Michigan Avenue.

A skyscraper which shall house not only the club which plans to erect it, but numerous other women's organizations, is proposed by the Building Committee of the Chicago Woman's Club. Informal conferences with other women's groups have been held which indicate that such a center would be welcomed.

The club has in its treasury $228,000 in bonds, almost enough for the first payment on the property. In addition it owns property on Eleventh Street worth several hundred thousand dollars. The plan is to raise the remainder by subscription. When the land is paid for, the problem of financing the building will be solved, the committee explaining that mortgages can be issued on it to meet the cost of construction.

The Chicago Woman's Club recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The Illinois Woman's Athletic Club, one of the youngest of these large women's groups, has completed its 17-story home near the northern part of the down-town district.

Women Editors Blue-Pencil Crime and Fill Paper With Good News

Omaha Bee Staff Steps Aside for a Day and Messages Prove Women's Club Contention That Constructive Articles Should Displace Sensations

OMAHA, Neb. (Special Correspondence)—News of constructive and up-building character displaced sensational reports of crime and scandal in the Omaha Evening Bee for a day, when opportunity was given members of the Omaha Woman's Club to show the kind of news they would like to see published.

"Eliminate the details of crime from your columns," the club women had demanded of newspaper editors in resolutions passed by various clubs in Omaha and elsewhere in Nebraska during recent weeks.

"All right," said the editors. "Let's see you do it." Thereupon a day was set for the demonstration which the women were convinced was feasible. The club women had charge of all departments of the Bee, editorial, advertising, circulation, for a 24-hour period.

Senators Write Articles

The experiment made a favorable impression upon many readers of the paper, declared Mrs. J. W. Gill, president of the club and editor-in-chief of the women's edition of the Bee. She continued:

"We have received many telephone calls telling us it was such a pleasure to read an Omaha newspaper without having a lot of crime thrown at the readers. We received a number of letters from out of town, two from as far away as Ohio congratulating us on the result of our efforts. People seem to have noticed the difference and to appreciate that difference also."

The women's way of handling crime and scandal, in their edition of the Bee, was to eliminate absolutely both subjects. Instead of the "tearing down" of the day's news, the women devoted their pages to the up-building, although not necessarily the "up-lifting."

The leading article on the front page was by George W. Norris (R.), senior United States Senator of Nebraska, on "Farm Relief at the Coming Session of Congress." Another article that made front page was by Robert B. Howell (R.), junior United States Senator from Nebraska, on "River Development in Congress."

Many Signed Contributions

Other front page stories included one by Willis G. Sears (R.), a Nebraska representative in the House, pleading for the middle western states to agree on plans for farm relief, and inland water-way legislation; "Service the Keynote of Women's Clubs," by Mrs. Will Minier, president Nebraska Federation of Women's clubs; "Culture Comes to Women With Organization," by Cora Phebe Mullin, and several others.

Markets, New York stocks and bonds, live stock, Chicago grain, etc., were used on the market pages, as usual. And the usual page of comic strips was there, indicating that Omaha women think the comics all right. Editorials, all the leading articles, and many of the lesser stories, were signed by the writers.

"In discussing our plans for eliminating crime and sensationalism, often The Christian Science Monitor was referred to as one of the world's best newspaper," Mrs. Gill, the editor-in-chief said.

DR. HANS LUTHER ON WAY HOME

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Dr. Hans Luther, former German Chancellor, after completing an extended tour of Central and South America, has sailed for Germany aboard the Sierra Ventana.

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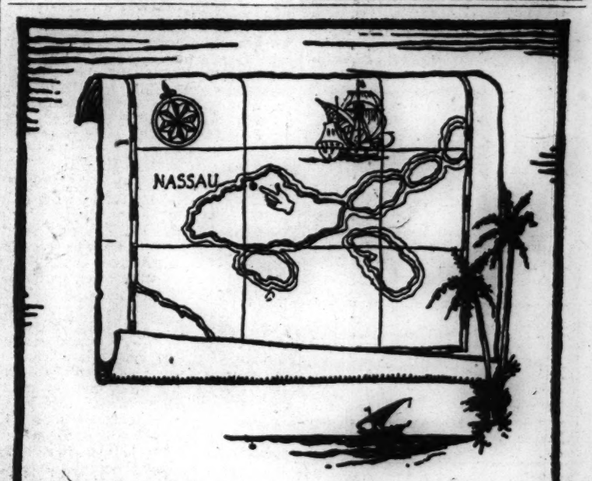

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RADIO

B ELIMINATOR RECTIFICATION IS DESCRIBED

Various Types of Rectifiers in Common Use Are Discussed

This is the third and last article on elimination by Mr. Osborne, this much-discussed subject being presented in a simple form, which should make it fairly clear to the nontechnical reader. The first article was published Oct. 6 and the second Oct. 14.

By MAURICE M. OSBORNE

As we noted in a previous article, the current required for supplying the plates of radio tubes in ordinary use in receiving sets must be direct current. Also, for the most satisfactory operation with existing circuits, it is preferable to supply direct current for heating the filaments of these tubes.

The whole tendency in radio today is, however, to do away with batteries as far as possible and supply the required electricity from the lamp socket. Even for filament heating where storage batteries are still in general use, means must be provided for charging these at regular intervals from the lamp socket.

Except in a few large cities and occasional other places, electric-lighting current is not direct, but is alternating current at 110 volts, and with a frequency, as a rule, of 60 cycles. To make it available for radio use, it must be turned into direct current or "rectified." In this article, we shall deal with the various methods employed for rectification of alternating current.

Rectifiers Divided

The rectifiers in general use may be divided into two broad classes, (1) cold rectifiers, (2) hot rectifiers. In the first class are (a) crystal rectifiers, (b) electrolytic rectifiers, (c) tube rectifiers of the point to plate type, and (d) mercury and other arc rectifiers. In the second class comes the thermionic rectifying tube, a vacuum tube with a heated filament and a plate within the tube.

The most simple rectifier, universally known to all radio users, is the crystal detector. The detector in any radio set, whether a crystal or a tube, is used as a rectifier at this point and operates just as thoroughly in this way as a tube in a battery charger. It turns the radio-frequency current entering it, into direct-current impulses, which can then be amplified in the audio amplifier and heard when connected to the loudspeaker or phone. The crystal rectifier acts as a one-way valve for electric current, in some way not fully understood. It permits the current to flow in one direction only, between the cat whisker and the face of the crystal. Its action probably is connected in some way with the direction of the millions of tiny crystals all laid together, of which the large crystal is composed. Alternating current reaching the crystal is changed into a series of direct-current impulses, separated by short and equal periods of no current.

The new trickle chargers, recently brought out or under development, such as the Elkon, are nothing but crystal rectifiers with a large number of crystal points bearing against a flat surface. It will be remembered that the carborundum and some other kinds of crystal detectors do not use a cat whisker, but a flat or slightly rounded plate bearing against the crystal. These dry trickle chargers work on exactly the same theory as a crystal detector—but because there are a large number of contacts, are able to handle an appreciable amount of current, sufficient to charge batteries. The current passes from points of the crystal to the plates when it touches them, and does not seem able, except in very slight degree, to pass in the opposite direction. Dry crystal rectifiers are not yet in use for rectifying currents of high-voltage, for elimination of "B" batteries—but there is probably no reason they should not be eventually so used.

Electrolytic Rectifier

Electrolytic rectifiers have been in general and satisfactory use for a long time. They consist of jars of glass, bakelite or rubber—each containing two terminals which dip within a liquid solution contained in the jar. These terminals or electrodes can be made of a number of different combinations of metals, and the liquid or electrolyte used with them varies in accordance with these metals.

These electrolytic rectifiers will not function the minute the two metals and the electrolyte are placed together in the jar. They must first be "formed." A current is put through them for a certain length of time, after which the metals in use will undergo a chemical change on their surfaces in the electrolyte. Once this is done, the electrolytic rectifier is ready for work and will act as a valve, passing current in one direction only. Owing to the electrolyte being a conductor, it is not possoble to put more than a certain voltage, usually not in excess of 30 volts on any one electrolytic rectifier cell. In high-voltage "B" eliminators, cells are put in series until the required voltage is taken care of.

We should expect to find 6 to 12 cells in series when 180 volts is being rectified. As each cell can only pass a certain amount of current, where larger amounts are required, cells must be placed in parallel. The electrolytic rectifier is in very general use for battery chargers (Balkite, Philco) and for "B" eliminators, (Philco, DeWitt-LaFrance, etc.).

A cold rectifier in very general use for "B" eliminators at present is the Raytheon tube. This contains a plate and two points—the plate being one terminal, and the two points the other. The terminals are inclosed in a glass tube, from which the air has been exhausted, and which contains a very small amount of rare gases, such as helium and argon. The electric current prefers to flow from the points to the plate, rather than from the plate to the points. The tube thus acts as a rectifier or valve for alternating currents, only a negligible amount of back current flowing in the opposite direction.

There are a number of other point-to-plate tubes in experimental use, all operating on this same basic theory. The Raytheon tube is a full-wave rectifier, that is to say, it rectifies both halves of the alternating current.

The mercury-arc rectifier, with which the name of Cooper-Hewitt is asociated in this country, and which gives off such a curious green light, depends for its action on the valve or one-way effect of the mercury vapor contained within it, one electrode being the liquid mercury at the bottom of the bulb, and the other a graphite or iron rod.

The indications are that all of the cold rectifiers, described above, even including the electrolytic, are really crystal rectifiers in basic theory, and whether the electrodes touch each other, as in the ordinary crystal detector, or are separated by gases (as in tubes), or by liquids, (as in electrolytic cells), the action is really fundamentally the same.

Hot Rectifiers

Hot rectifiers, however, work on a different theory. If a filament or tungsten wire is heated sufficiently hot, it begins to give off electrons—those tiny charges of negative electricity of which matter is largely composed. If the hot filament is inclosed in a glass tube—pumped out to a high vacuum, and a flat plate of metal charged with a positive electric voltage is also placed in the tube at a distance from the filament, the plate will attract electrons, which will jump over to it and complete the electrical circuit, providing the minus end of the battery supplying the positive voltage to the plate is connected to the filament.

Now these electrons will only flow when the plate is positively charged. If the plate is negatively charged, the electrons will stay on the filament. Remember that just as with a magnet—like attracts unlike—negative attracts positive and repels negative. The everyday radio tube is a thermionic tube, in which the heating of a filament causes electrons to be thrown out from it. If we forget the grid in the tube, we have a straight thermionic rectifying tube or Fleming valve. When alternating current is connected to the plate and filament of this valve, and the filament is also heated by passing a separate current through it, the current passing through the valve becomes a succession of direct-current impulses—all going one way.

The Tungar and Rectigon tubes used in battery chargers, the UX-216-B and UX213 Rectron tubes in "B" eliminators—all operate on this theory. So does the detector tube in your radio set when it is used without any gridleak or grid-condenser, and is giving what is known as plate rectification. Incidentally, this plate rectification is capable of far greater quality reproduction in your radio set than grid-rectification with a gridleak and grid-condenser. We all know what fine quality we get from a crystal detector. Plate rectification in the detector tube gives us exactly the same quality.

It should be borne in mind that all of these rectifiers are now in use for two general purposes: (1) low voltage use in battery chargers and trickle chargers; (2) high-voltage rectification, for plate-supply in "B" eliminators. Both work on exactly the same theory, whether for high or low voltages. But as a general rule, the commercial devices for low voltages are made to pass large currents and will flash over or otherwise fail to work on high voltages. The high-voltage devices do not have to supply very much current, and while they will rectify at low voltages in some cases, will furnish too little curarent for the usual low-voltage uses.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 4
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)

4 p. m.—Perley Stevens and his orchestra. 4:30—News flashes. 5—Copley-Plaza Orchestra. 6—"The Smilers," conducted by Clyde McArdle. 6:30—Shepard Colonial dance. 7:30—News flashes. 7:35—Weather report. 7:36—Talk. 8—Program arranged by Don Ramsey. 8:35—Beth Burleigh and her "Brownies." 9—Buckminster Orchestra; popular selections by Jack Fay and Rose Golden. 10:05—Copley-Plaza Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

4 p. m.—Ruth Clark, pianist. 4:15—Gladys Ruth Bridgham Junior Players. 4:45—Grace E. McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 6:30—Max Zides, ukulele. 6:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:45—Bruce Brown, Scottish tenor; Laura B. Knox, accompanist. 8—From New York, musical comedy hits by the WEAF musical comedy troupe. 9—From New York, New York Symphony Orchestra direct from Carnegie Hall, New York; Walter Damrosch, conducting. 10—Cruising the air with "Bill" Harrison. 10:05—Hockey, Boston-Pittsburgh game.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters))

6:15 p. m.—Talk by Arthur F. Waldon on "Dogs," presenting "Chinook." 6:30—Dick Newcomb's society orchestra. 7—Market reports. 7:05—Farm flashes. 7:15—Capitol Theater orchestra. 7:45—Knights of Pythias male quartet, Boston. 8:10—Boston Symphony orchestra. 10:15—Leo Reisman's Hotel Brunswick orchestra. 10:45—Weather reports.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

8 p. m.—Bancroft orchestra. 9—Program to be announced. 10—From WEAF. 11—News bulletin.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hub Quartet. 6:25—News. 7:30—Bible study period. 8—Hartford composers' period. 8:30—Imperial Male Quartet. 9:30—Popular period. 10—Weather. 10:05—Club Worthy orchestra. 11—News.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (365 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music program. 7:15—Daily news items. 7:30—Weather man and Shea's Buffalo Theater hour. 8:30—Music. 10—Dance program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

9 p. m.—Joint program with WEAF; Walter Damrosch and New York Symphony Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music from Syracuse, N. Y. 7:30—Shea's Buffalo hour. 8:05—Boston Symphony Orchestra. 10:30—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

5 p. m.—Frank Farrell and his orchestra. 6—Dinner music. 6:50—Edward Avis, bird whistler. 7:30—"Phipps," a one-act play. 8—Musical comedy hits by the WEAF Musical Comedy Troupe. 9—Walter Damrosch and New York Symphony Orchestra. 10—WEAF revue. 11—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Reports on all markets. 7—Commodore orchestra. 7:30—Don Voorhees orchestra. 8:10—Boston Symphony Orchestra. 10:30—Jack Denny's Frivolity Club orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Music. 7—Kerry Conway's Broadway chat. 7:30—Whozit contest. 10:30—Nest Club orchestra. 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 12—Entertainers.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

6 p. m.—Uncle Geebee. 6:30—Ray Nazer's orchestra. 7—Mary Sargent, readings. 7:15—News items. 7:20—"The Melody Maids," Martin Strong at the piano. 7:45—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians. 9—Compinsky Concert Trio. 10:15—"Winter Constellations," Scoutmaster Samson Toplitt, astronomy instructor. 10:30—Arrowhead dance orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' Shelton ensemble. 6:45—"Bill" Wathey in sports. 7—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble. 7:30—Vanderbilt orchestra. 8:45—Studio program. 10:55—News. 11—Carlton Terrace orchestra.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 9—Studio program. 11:30—"The Merry Old Chief" and his "Jesters."

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Cleveland orchestra, Friederich Jannsen directing. 7:15—Radio specialty. 8—Hollenden hour. 9—WEAF, Walter Damrosch. 10—Vaudeville dance music and assis entertainers.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Radio chat by W. H. Weir. 8—Concert by the Westinghouse Band, T. J. Vastine, conductor.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—WEAF Follies. 9—Walter Damrosch and New York Symphony Orchestra. 10—Dance program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)

6 p. m.—Weather forecast. 6:05—Dinner music, Benjamin Franklin Concert orchestra, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture, live stock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's Bedtime Story and Roll Call. 8—Sports Corner, conducted by Dr. Francois D'Eliscu. 8:15—Vocal recital. 9:15—Laserow Quartet. 10:05—Dance orchestra. 11:05—Organ recital.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Lecture period. 8—Seaside Trio.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital by Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 8—Ambassador dinner music. 8:30—"Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Musicians." 9—Chelsea evening concert. 9:30—Traymore concert orchestra. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Dance program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—Bible talk. 7:15—Washington orchestra. 8:10—Boston Symphony orchestra. 10:30—Jack Denny's orchestra. 11—Irving Boernstein's orchestra.

WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Studio program.

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m. — Cuban songs. 10 — Tokyo orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Wesley Barlow's Nicolett orchestra. 7:45—"Fireside Philosophies." 8—New York program, New York Symphony orchestra, Walter Damrosch. 9—Musical program. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Dance program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6 p. m.—Literary period. 6:20—Popular. 6:45—Market résumé. 7—Chamber of Commerce and historical anniversary talks. 7:30—Creighton educational period. 9—Courtesy program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Stage program, organ and dance orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Mixed quartet. 9:15—"Billy" Spears. 11:15—Supper Club orchestra. 12—Radio Club feature.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6 p. m.—Board of Trade summary. 6:10—Organ concert; Al Melgard. 6:30—Sports review. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7—Lullaby time, Ford and Glenn. 7:30—Talk. 7:40—National Barn dance program.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Organ recital. 6:15—Palmer "Victorians." 7—Classical hour; orchestra and instrumental solos; Sunday school lesson; Florence Behrend, vocalist. 8—Palmer "Victorians"; Symphony Trio and studio program; news flashes. 11—Dance program; Sunset Male Quartet; Kay Ronanye; "Joe" Verges and Paul Small; Mark Fisher and others.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

6 p. m.—Bedtime story. 6:30—Dinner concert by Joska DeBabary and his orchestra and Johnny Hamp and his orchestra. 7—Family Hour. 8—Musical program. 9—Classical concert. 10:30—Congress carnival.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6 p. m.—Organ concert by Johanna Grosse. 7—Meeting of the "Sekatary Hawkins Radio Club." 8—Dance music.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (326 Meters)

10 p. m.—Louisville Loons. 11—Popular program. 11:15—Dance music.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

4 p. m.—Concert arranged by Elgin Chandler. 7:30 to 9—Studio concert under the auspices of Arthur Findling, baritone.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (336 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; address; Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—New York Symphony Orchestra, under direction of Walter Damrosch. 9—"Around the Town with WDAF." 11:45—Ted Weem's orchestra; Cordsen's orchestra; popular songsters.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinnertime organ recital, by Jacquinot Sisters—Soloists. 7—The Little Red Schoolhouse program. 8—Steindel String Quartet and soloist. 8:30—Ethel and Janice, singers. 9—The "Pebbles." 10:15—Dance program by Herbert Berger's orchestra and Harry Lang's orchestra.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert by Andrew Jackson trio. 7:15—WSM bedtime story. 8—Popular dance program.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

8 p. m.—Atlanta radio hour. 10:45—Hired Help Skylark.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Paul Wellbaum's orchestra. 8:30—Mrs. Otis Holt, singer, with assisting musicians. 11—Ted Weems' orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 5
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)

7 p. m.—Church service. 8:45—Musical program.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

2 p. m.—Hour of Hospitality. 7:20—Maj. Edward Bowes and his Capitol family. 9:15—Radio hour. 10:15—Keith's Radio Review.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. 6:30 p. m.—Organ recital, by Edith Lang. 7—Mixed quartet. 8—Ford Hall Forum. 9—Golden Rule Hour of Near East Relief. 10—"Ensemble," from WJZ.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—Major Bowes and company 8:15—Radio hour. 10:20—Daily news bulletin.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (266 Meters)

3 p. m.—Musical program from Syracuse. 8—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buffalo.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Evening service from the Central Presbyterian Church. 9:15—WEAF radio hour.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

3 p. m.—Musical program from Syracuse, N. Y. 4:30—Organ recital. 7:30—Albany Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Schenectady. 9—Musical program WJZ. 10:15—"Ensemble" from WJZ, New York.

WOCL, Jamestown, N. Y. (275 Meters)

8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jamestown.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

2 p. m.—Interdenominational church services, Greater New York Federation of Churches. 3—Young People's Conference, Greater New York Federation of Churches; address by Dr. Daniel A. Poling. 5:30—Elizabeth Kuntzer, pianist. 6—"Romeo and Juliet," by the WEAF Players. 7:20—Musical program by Maj. Edward Bowes and his "Capitol Family." 9:15—Radio hour; Mabel Garrison, soprano; Ernst von Dohnanyi, pianist.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Park Avenue Baptist Church Carillon. 7:20—Ambassador Trio. 7:50—Cosmo Hamilton. 8—Musical program. 8:30—Commodore concert orchestra. 9:30—Godfrey Ludlow, violinist. 10—Musical program. 10:15—"Ensemble."

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

11 a. m.—The regular Sunday morning service of Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

4:15 p. m.—Studio guild program. 6—Studio ensemble. 7:45—Vanderbilt concert.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

3:30 p. m.—Detroit Symphony Orchestra. 7:15—Service of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Pontiac.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

10 p. m.—Special song service from First Baptist Church.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hollenden orchestra. 7—Theater orchestra. 8—Church services. 9:15—Radio hour. 10:15—Austin Wylie's orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

4 p. m.—Organ recital from Carnegie Hall. 4:45—Service of Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. 6:30—Concert by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra. 7:30—Service of Calvary Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh. 10:15—Concert from New York.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

5 p. m.—Recital. 5:15—Undenominational radio church service. 5:25—Talk by the Rev. John W. Stockwell. 5:35—Recital continued. 5:45—Second talk by the Rev. John W. Stockwell. 6:45—Pennsylvania orchestra. 7:45—Concert orchestra, under the direction of Thomas Taige. 8:30—Barry O'Moore. 10—Al Zemsay and his orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Evening service from Holy Trinity Church. 10—The WIP Little Symphony Orchestra.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)

2:15 p. m.—Short sacred recital by the Seaside Trio. 2:45—Sermon. 7:50—Evening service, Chelsea Baptist Church. 9—Classical program Seaside Ensemble.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

3:15 p. m.—Organ recital; Arthur Scott Brook. 5:15—Community vocal and instrumental recital. 9—News flashes. 9:15—Traymore Concert Orchestra. 10—Sunday evening concert in High School Auditorium.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—WBAL Concert Orchestra, Gustav Klemm, conductor. 9—Oratorio by the Boy Choir of Old St. Paul's Church, Baltimore.

WCAO, Baltimore, Md. (275 Meters)

11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Washington. 4 p. m.—Services from the National Cathedral. 7:20—Musical program from WEAF, New York. 9:15—Radio hour from New York. 10:15—"Ensemble" from WJZ.

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Army band concert. 9—Sevilla Biltmore orchestra. 10:30—Hollywood orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis. 8:15—New York program. 9:15—Musical program; Chippewa Indians. 9:45—Weather report. 10:30—St. Paul municipal organ recital, by Hugo Philler Goodwin.

WKAF, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)

4 p. m.—Orchestral program. 5—De Luxe studio program.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

5 p. m.—Salon orchestra under Leonard Kirkwood. 7:30—Fort Des Moines orchestra. 11—Musical program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6 p. m.—Bible study period. 9—Chapel service.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

12:15 p. m.—Organ concert. 1—WLS Trio. 1:30—Chapel services, auspices Chicago Church Federation. 6—WLS Little Brown Church in the Vale; WLS Trio.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

10:45 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist. 5 p. m.—Twilight musicale. 7—Selected artists program.

WFBM, Indianapolis, Ind. (268 Meters)

11 a. m.—Regular Sunday morning service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Indianapolis.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Services. 7—Beethoven Memories. 7:50—Concert orchestra, William J. Kopp, director.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Service from the Walnut Hills Christian Church. 10—Classical program of vocal and instrumental selections. 11:15—Walter Davidson's Louisville Loons. 12—Marie Turner, popular songs and ballads. 12:15—Loons.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

4:30 to 5:30 p. m.—Choral evensong service from Christ Church Cathedral.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

3 p. m.—Concert orchestra. 4—WDAF Sabbath vespers.

KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (261 Meters)

8 p. m.—The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)

4 p. m.—Harry Lange's orchestra and Arcadia Serenaders. 6—Herbert Berger's concert orchestra. 9—Weather reports; Sunday Night Club. 10:30—Cinderella orchestra, Clarence Foster, directing.

WRM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)

3 p. m.—Elks Memorial program from War Memorial Auditorium. 7:30—Services from First Presbyterian Church.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

5 p. m.—Ralph Richardson. 8—Wesley Memorial Methodist Church service.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

2:30 p. m.—Farmers' Hour; address; music. 6—Radio Bible Class. 7:30—Service of First Baptist Church. 8:30—Dr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, singing. 11—Ligon Smith's orchestra.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

5 p. m.—Vesper service of Baptist Seminary. 9:30 to 11—Orchestra.

KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (316 Meters)

Morning and evening religious services.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (297 Meters)

8 p. m.—Regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Houston.

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, DEC. 6
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—News and weather. 7:15—Organ recital by Clifford G. McCormick.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news. 6—Events of the day. 6:35—Talk. 6:40—Globe radiocast. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 8—Book talk. 8:15—Musicale. 9—From New York, "Gypsies!" 10—Cruising the air with "Bill" Harrison. 10:05—Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—Dinner music. 7—Market reports. 7:05—Organ recital. 7:30—Seventh lecture on "How to See and Read Plays," by Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers, under auspices of the Massachusetts University Extension Division. 8—Capitol Theater Orchestra under the direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 8:30—WBZ Trio. 9—Instrumental program. 9:30—Vocal program. 9:45—Russell Day, pianist. 10—Weather report. 10:03—Instrumental program.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (454 Meters)

8 p. m.—Theater program. 8:30—Weather. 9—Piano hour. 10—Daily news bulletin.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's period. 6:20—News; Emil Heimberger's Trio. 7:30—Monday Merrimakers. 8—Musical program. 9—The Polyphonians. 10—Weather report. 10:05—Clements' Entertainers. 11—News and organ recital.

WCAC, Storrs, Conn. (275 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Capitol Theater Orchestra, Willimantic. 8—Timely Farm Information, A. W. Manchester, Professor of Farm Management. 8:10—Talk on poultry. 8:25—Market report.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (365 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner music program. 7:15—Daily news items. 7:30—Weather man; dance program presented by "Bill" Stauffinger and his orchestra. 8:30—Musical program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:45—Talk. 8:15—Male quartet. 9—Courtesy program. 11—Weather forecast and Vincent Lopez orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6 p. m.—Stock report, news items. 6:30—Farm news. 6:30—Dinner music.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)

8 p. m.—Collar City Male Quartet. 8:30—Educational address. 8:45—Calvin Dater, radio singer. 9—Troy Junior Symphony Orchestra. 10—Young's dance orchestra. 11:30—Penn-Rensselaer Orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Helen Graves, mezzo soprano, accompanied by Florence Morris Cunningham. 7:15—Columbia University lecture, "Radio English" by Dr. William Tilly. 7:30—House of Myths. 8—"What's Wrong with Education" by Orrin Lester. 8:10—Old Timer's Concert. 8:50—"Tell Me a Book to Read" by Walter Yust. 9—"Gypsies." 10—"Lakme" by the WEAF Grand Opera Company under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 11—Rolfe's Palais D'Or Orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Reports on all markets. 7—Commodore Orchestra. 7:55—John B. Kennedy. 8—Markel's Dance Orchestra. 8:30—Courtesy program. 9:30—Musical program. 10:30—Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dance orchestra. 7—Kerry Conway's Broadway Chat. 7:10—Orchestra. 7:30—Grei-Meitser's Hungarian Orchestra. 8—Christian Science lecture by William W. Porter, C. S. B., of New York City at Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, under the auspices of Christian Science Churches and Societies of Greater New York. 9:30—Republic Theater. 10:30—Billy Day, songs at piano. 10:45—Dick Robertson, character songs. 11—Montana Ramblers. 12—Entertainers. 12:30—Special radio club.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble. 8—Christian Science lecture by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ont., in Arcardia, Mich., under the auspices of Christian Science churches of Detroit.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:15—Entertainers. 7:45—Courtesy program. 9—Studio program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Musical program. 9—From WEAF.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (370 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert; news digest; United States Radio School; farm market report; children's evening chat. 8—Little symphony orchestra. 8:30—Famous composers' hour. 9:30—Soloists.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. 7—Allen Theater orchestra. 8—Concert orchestra. 9—"Gypsies" from New York. 10—Concert orchestra. 11—Emerson Gill and his orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:25—Reports on all markets. 7:45—University of Pittsburgh address. 8—Howard Greene, composer. 9—Light opera hour.

WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)

8:29 p. m.—Citrus report. 8:30—Bedtime story by Grace Itrick. 8:45—Burch and McGill, banjo "uke" team.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner music. 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF grand opera.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—"Joe" McGrath and his orchestra. 7:15—Higgins and Burke, songs. 7:30—Snellingburg recital. 8—Skiler's Skylarks. 8:15—Sheppard Nevas, violinist. 8:45—The Merry Minstrels. 9:30—The Pennsylvanians. 10—Anna Duffy, soprano. 10:30—Parodians' Orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital by Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 7:55—Talk by Arthur Eldred, under auspices of New Jersey State College of Agriculture. 8:05—Shelburne dinner music. 8:30—Studio program. 8:45—Vocal program. 9—Traymore concert orchestra. 10—American Legion Auxiliary Quartet.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Julia A. Rose, Rutherford, N. J.
Mrs. Elsie R. Sargeant, Rutherford, N. J.
Miss Margaret M. Macduff, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mrs. Harryr B. Hoffin, Worcester, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ont., will lecture in Arcadia, Mich., Dec. 6, at 8 p. m., central standard time, under the auspices of Christian Science Churches of Detroit. WCX will radiocast this lecture on 517 meters.

William W. Porter, C. S. B., of New York City, will lecture at Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, Dec. 6, at 8 p. m., eastern standard time, under the auspices of Christian Science Churches and Societies of Greater New York. WMCA will radiocast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 5

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass., 333 meters.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jamestown, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WOCL, 275 meters.

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 266 meters.

NEW YORK — Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 341 meters.

BALTIMORE — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WCAO, 275 meters.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WRC, 469 meters.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 6:30 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 417 meters.

CHICAGO—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WMBB, 250 meters.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WEBH, 370 meters.

INDIANAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WFBM, 268 meters.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station WHB, 366 meters.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA, The Principia, 261 meters.

HOUSTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station KPRC, 297 meters.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Darwin: an Up-to-Date Portrait

Darwin, by Gamaliel Bradford. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50.

FOR some years past Mr. Bradford has been enriching our higher literature with his investigations of notable careers, maintaining steadily his rôle of unflinching though kindly and sympathetic analyst, always adjusting balances with scrupulous fairness and only modifying his methods somewhat as modern taste in biography seemed to call for a more precise determination of cause and effect.

His master, Sainte-Beuve—for the great critic of the Second Empire may justly be said to have mapped the course for all modern analytical biography—analyzed his characters for the purpose of "reconstructing their genius." Saint-Beuve's method implied not only an ability to detect the various qualities that went to make up that genius, but a sufficiently full understanding of the genius in its completed form. And the same observation applies to his distinguished follower. Only occasionally does Mr. Bradford select for a study a character whose greater qualities he doe not appear quite to encompass, whose several attributes, after careful and delicate dissection, do not, when put together again, produce the complete genius. Though in so large a gallery of portraits one must expect an occasional "bad subject."

Charles Darwin

Among the men of genius who would appear somewhat beyond a literary critic's ken is Charles Darwin. Darwin was a natural scientist, pure and simple, and a particularly difficult and inscrutable subject for any investigator who, like Mr. Bradford, does not confess to some special enthusiasm for biology and its kindred studies. His work was made up mainly of endless observations of plants and animals, which, not being a Thoreau or a Hudson, he did not turn to literary or philosophical account.

He wrote books, and secured an immense sale of them, but, as is well known, they were little more than compilations of facts and records of observations. He was no philosopher. His speculations were too firmly anchored to proven facts for that. He always worked upon hypotheses, but each hypothesis was left to air itself on the shelf for prolonged periods until sufficient facts had been found to prove its reliability. His great hypothesis relating to natural selection lay on the shelf for 20 years pending complete factual support—and at the imminent risk of being forestalled by some other biologist, working along similar lines. And when at last "The Origin of Species" appeared in 1859, the resulting controversy raged around Darwin's interpreters, rather than around the quietly secluded naturalist, who remained apparently as much absorbed in his theories of earthworms and barnacles as in "The Descent of Man."

Darwin, in short, for all he was the prime mover i . mighty upheavals of contemporary thought, was singularly wanting in literary and dramatic interest. And while Mr. Bradford conscientiously applies the method that has served him so well in previous portraits, he gives the impression of never feeling quite at his ease with this stalwart Victorian. No doubt the difficulty is due partly to the author's attempt to detach Darwin too completely from the age and society in which he lived. But then, are the great Victorians ever really amenable to the modern analyst? How often of late have we faced the alternatives of deciding that the greatness of the genius must be largely imaginary, or that the analyst must have omitted some very important quality in the course of his investigation!

Mr. Bradford portrays effectively the naturalist's extreme care in observation and experiment, his habit of raising every conceivable objection to each hypothesis before it was formally accepted, his readiness to revise, or abandon, the most cherished of his theories in the light of new experiment. "I look at it as absolutely certain," he modestly observed of his masterpiece, "that very much in the 'Origin' will be proved rubbish; but I expect and hope that the framework will stand." His charm and simplicity are finely drawn. Lord Bryce describes how he once went to see Darwin and heard him describe a visit he had had from Gladstone. Darwin said: "He seemed to be quite unaware that he was a great man, and talked to us as if he had been an ordinary person like ourselves." On which Bryce remarked: "The friend who was with me and I could not but look at each other and exchange covert smiles. W were feeling toward Darwin just what he had felt toward Gladstone."

Irrelevant Details

To these well-marked features, Mr. Bradford adds Darwin's almost total absorption in his biological research, his domestic felicity, and a long list of secondary traits. But somehow the whole collection of traits and qualities refuse to yield a great man, a man capable of producing an epoch-making work, a genius of the dimensions the author sets out to portray. Sometimes, when Mr. Bradford seizes with avidity upon some stray clue—the mention in a letter that Darwin had a "passion" for working by hypothesis, or that he grumbled about having so little time for reading or music, or a reference to politics or democracy—and proceeds to invest what are obviously merely passing remarks with prime significance, one feels that the author is confusing his picture with irrelevant details and further revealing an imperfect understanding of British idiosyncrasies of the day.

In the later chapters Mr. Bradford leaves his study of Darwin to discuss the effect of his theories on religious thought, a subject in which he is evidently too profoundly interested to treat it impersonally. We are given almost exclusively the views of those who regard Darwin as a prophet of destruction, the author of a theory that brought religion and religious experience to an end, and who are awaiting the advent of another biologist capable of playing the rôle of prophet of reconstruction. We hear nothing of the vast and increasing body of people who have discovered that Darwin's theory made no difference to religious experience, and are quite satisfied that no biological theory, past, present or future, can have the slightest effect upon the security of their faith.

This work, while it scarcely possesses the unerring penetration and artistic balance of some of Mr. Bradford's shorter biographical sketches, is thoughtful and sincere, and abounds in interesting material bearing upon one of the most far-reaching and hard-fought of human controversies.

DAVID BINNEY PUTNAM

Two Boy Explorers

David Goes to Greenland, by David Binney Putnam. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

A Boy's-Eye View of the Arctic, by Kennett Longley Rawson. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

FOR those readers who enjoy a map the cartography of Don Dickerman adds to the charm of "David Goes to Greenland," the book wherein David Binney Putnam, now aged 13, writes his account of the 1926 American Museum Greenland Expedition. In addition to David the expedition included his father, Cap'n Bob Bartlett, Knud Rasmussen, Robert Peary, Art Young, Carl Dunrud, expert with the coiled rope, H. C. Raven of the American Museum, and other interesting and vigorous companions.

Mr. Dickerman's cartography takes the schooner Morrissey (with sails and propeller) over the course, and shows where everything happened, with lively miniature illustrations of spouting whales, icebergs, Eskimos, and other incidentals, and a North Pole with the North Star at the top, and Santa Claus himself driving his reindeer along the far horizon.

Like the preceding story of David's experiences with the Beebe expedition to the Galapagos Islands, "David Goes to Greenland" is a simple and natural narrative by a boy about things that he saw and learned during an expedition to the North.

Cabin Boy on Bowdoin

Kennett Rawson, 14 years old, went to the Arctic in 1925 as cabin boy aboard the Bowdoin with Commander MacMillan, and about that experience he has written a book, "A Boy's-Eye View of the Arctic." One may believe that he will write others, for last summer the young author was again in the Arctic with MacMillan, and it is reasonable to suspect that here is an explorer at the very beginning of his career.

As Kennett relates it, the invitation that reached and delighted him at school in the spring of 1925 resulted from his own qualifications for this post of cabin boy. Aside from the interest of the adventure, "the narrative," says Commander MacMillan, writing the introduction, "stands as a testimonial of the influence of good and much reading. Very few will believe that such language is natural for a 14-year-old boy. But we know 'Ken' in the forecastle of the little Bowdoin, and the teachers at Hill School who have watched his progress for two years can assure you that the book is his own."

Well Illustrated

The present reader, however, needs no such authoritative assurance of authorship, for although few boys of 14 would seem likely to command so large a vocabulary, the effect now and then of maturity is within the compass of his 14 years and compatible with his duties aboardship.

The book is well illustrated with photographs. Adults interested in the Arctic, as well as boys interested in another boy's account of his own Arctic experiences, may well find it an entertaining and worth-while book.

Titled Emigrants

The Amateur Settlers, by Lord and Lady Apsley. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 10s. 6d. net.

THE importance of developing the huge, sparsely occupied areas of the British dominions, coupled with the problem of unemployment in Great Britain, is forcing the question of emigration more and more into the limelight throughout the whole British Commonwealth. It is (on paper) illogical that 46,000,000 people—a large percentage of whom cannot obtain work—should remain congregated within so small a land as Britain, when Canada's 3,730,000 and Australia's 3,070,000 square miles, with their respective small populations of 9,500,000 and 6,000,000, to say nothing of South Africa and New Zealand—remain in want of human stock. The declared aim of every government within the British orbit is to bring about a better distribution of population, and since there are tens of thousands of suitable men and women in the United Kingdom who would promptly emigrate provided they were assured of a living and had a correct conception of the infinitely greater possibilities that await them overseas, this better distribution is only a matter of time.

The outstanding fact, however, is this: Emigration, to be successful, depends not only on the character and fitness of the migrants, but on the power of underdeveloped countries with small populations to deal with big influences without disorganizing their economic existence. The ability, therefore, to export at one end depends largely on the ability to import at the other. And it is for this reason that a co-operative governmental system—now rapidly expanding—has been set up to deal with the subject.

It seems necessary to make these points in order that the usefulness of Lord and Lady Apsley's book may be grasped. Impelled by a desire to discover for himself what the conditions and prospects of an emigrant under this government scheme were, the author, disguised as "George Bott," after passing the obligatory tests, embarked as one, to Australia, where, thus disguised, he found no difficulty, despite his inexperience, in securing immediate employment, on the proceeds of which he lived. He describes the voyage, what his allotted job was when he landed, and why, a little later, he applied for and obtained another—one he "would gladly have kept" until in a position to start a partner proposition of his own, had he not agreed to meet his wife in Singapore and accompany her to Port Darwin.

This, the first portion of the book, is instructive, as also is the last—a description of life on a Government Group Settlement, written separately by Lord and Lady Apsley (the latter presenting the woman's point of view) who, now disguised as "Mr. and Mrs. James" secured a vacant house, furnished it for £25, and fended for themselves, precisely as every emigrant couple do. Lady Apsley's description of her journey by rail, motor and airplane from Darwin via Broome to Perth is also well written and interesting. The book is illustrated with photographs and contains many practical suggestions and some sound advice. It should be read by intending emigrants to Australia and a cheaper edition appears desirable. Its present price may prevent it reaching the hands of the very class it should most usefully serve—except through the free libraries.

Quintessence of 1830

A Review by SAMUEL C. CHEW, Bryn Mawr College

Gautier and the Romantics, by John Garber Palache. New York: The Viking Press. $3.

IT IS difficult for us after more than a half-century to recapture the mental state which inspired several scores of poets, French and foreign, to collaborate in the production of that remarkable tribute, "Le Tombeau de Théophile Gautier." To this memorial anthology two English poets contributed; John Payne, whose offering was two sets of verses in French, and Swinburne, who was prompted to write six poems on the French master: two in English, two in French, one in Latin, and one in Greek.

Readers of Payne's elegies will find among the poet's terminal notes one declaring that Gautier was "the greatest man of letters of the nineteenth century." No one would say so now; the extremes of romantic extravagance have disappeared. Many of the romantics have themselves become curiosities of literature, amusing subjects for anecdote and gossip. Time has differentiated between those whose poses and postures were made self-advertisement and those whose eccentricities are no longer allowed to obscure their real genius. Gerard de Nerval, for example, belongs to the first group, Baudelaire to the second. In Gautier's work glittering affectation and solid substance exist side by side.

Literary and artistic cliques are, while they exist, of intense interest to those who are in them and usually not a little wearisome to those on the outside. Once broken up and their component members departed on their several ways, they come to appeal to the curiosity of the casually literary public and to the inquisitiveness of the scholar. If such movements embrace, on the one hand, writers of real genius and, on the other, chroniclers of the ability of a De Goncourt or a George Moore, their posthumous fame is assured. Because it contained both geniuses and expert chroniclers, the romantic group of mille-huit-cent-trente has attained enormous renown. Rumor, report, gossip and scandal have together built up a brilliant and fantastic legend of the men who surrounded Victor Hugo. Of these men perhaps the most typical though certainly not the greatest was Théophile Gautier.

For Gautier is the quintessence of the period, the avatar of l'Art pour l'Art. When Tenhyson wrote his biting and unjust epigram on the doctrine of "art for art's sake," he was thinking primarily of Gautier, and when elsewhere he alluded to "art with poisonous honey stolen from France," he was thinking of Gautier's English disciples. Gautier did not originate the theory and his practice of it was almost too facile; he lacked various elements of greatness which, for all their weaknesses, distinguish some other members of his group; other men, as poets, as writers of prose narrative, as critics, surpassed him.

But for his public and for posterity he personified the romantic point of view. His sufficient extravagance does not conceal the sanity and healthfulness which removes him far from such a frail being as, say, Gerard de Nerval. He delighted to "shock" and on occasion he could cause a new shudder; but more truly characteristic of him is his pride in the physical strength which he so carefully cultivated. His self-confidence does not attain the titanic egoism of Hugo; his creed as an artist does not torment him as Flaubert is tormented.

Mr. Palache has taken him as the subject of an entertaining volume. Around him, as in some fantastic dance, gyrate the other men of 1830. So much has been written on the French romanticists that there is place perhaps only for such a summarizing volume for American readers as is this book. In it there is little that is novel, unless the somewhat planless method of presentation be a novelty. The old stories of romantic eccentricity of dress and habit and mode of life are retold in sufficiently lively fashion. The æsthetic doctrines with which Gautier's name is associated are touched on, but with no effort to probe them. The character-portraits are accomplished with a fair degree of verisimilitude. The strictly literary criticism is not far removed from banality. To the temptation to digress Mr. Palache yields all too easily. Thus, for example, the citation of Carlyle's opinion of Mérimée is regarded as sufficient excuse to drag in the old tale of Carlyle's quarrel with Panizzi, the librarian of the British Museum. The book is intellectually untidy, but it provides an acceptable synthesis of the gossip and "personalities" in a multitude of other volumes on the same subject.

Conrad at Close Range

A Talk With Joseph Conrad, and a Criticism of His Mind and Method, by R. L. Mégroz. London: Elkin Mathews.

THIS friendly little book is a happy combination of forces. There is a spontaneous simplicity throughout the "Talk" which gives an insight into Conrad the man, which no expression of opinion or judgment on the part of another could give. The unadorned spoken word, as reported from the shorthand notes taken by Mr. Mégroz on the occasion of these conversations, does much toward counteracting the many and in varying degree misleading impressions which have at one time and another been derived from the printed columns devoted to this author.

Mr. Mégroz has done what is rarely achieved by critics in the larger sense of the term. He treats of Conrad primarily as a human being possessing a definite character, quite apart from his work, and then analyzes that which makes the author.

A passage in the Foreword clearly explains this: "The tendency especially towards hyperbole about the sinister darkness of soul of the man who could create Kurtz is likely to reveal itself in future criticism where the critic confuses the mood of a work of art with the practical personality of the artist."

A Pole by birth, educated in Poland, Teodor Josef Konrad Korzeniowski became a seaman about the age of 17 and later wrote of the sea as he so intimately knew and loved it, and wrote of it in the language he learned while a sailor. To the last he treated the English language with a fine reserve which was essentially courteous. It is curious that Conrad not only wrote but thought in English and it seems incredible that such fine prose should be the work of a writer who spoke that tongue with decided traces of a foreign accent!

Conrad wrote, so he told Mr. Mégroz, not because of any need of self-expression, but because he needed an occupation for his leisure. The following quotation from Mr. Mégroz is a splendid example of the latter's analytical power as to "The Mind and Method of Conrad": "Conrad has admitted and partially explained his 'romantic feeling of reality.' He has shown that the seaman's profession which he seems so surprisingly to have mastered supplied him with the necessary material for producing the realism of his romances; and by realism is meant life-likeness in the widest and deepest sense. His loyalty to the sea is a loyalty to his own past; but it is also a kind of artistic exploitation. He does not blink facts, he accepts them as raw material, for romance."

Mr. Mégroz delineates with a loyalty of heart and pen that is well fitted to depict them, those fine traits of character which were Conrad's. A sense of retirement and individualism surrounded Conrad and much of the very essence of his make-up was never grasped by the casual interviewer.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Glass and Glazing, by Emanuel E. Ericson. Peoria, Ill.: The Manual Arts Press. $1.75.

A Mid-Century Child and Her Books, by Caroline M. Hewins. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Vie de Gil Blas de Santillane—Jane Grey—Scoroncocello, by Edouard Romilly. Paris: Eugene Figuière.

Don Paez—Rolla—Portia, by Edouard Romilly. Paris: Eugene Figuière.

Political and Industrial Democracy, 1776-1926, by W. Jett Lauck. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

The Overbury Mystery, by His Honor, Judge Edward Abbott Parry. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

American Glass, by Mary Harrod Northend. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.

Baudelaire, translated by Arthur Symons. New York: Albert & Charles Boni.

The Impossible Task, by Gleason L. Archer. Boston: Suffolk Law School Press. $1.25.

International Economic and Political Problems of the Day and Some Aspects of Fascism, edited by Baron Bernardo Quaranta di San Serverino. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd. 10/6.

Selected Poems on Woodrow Wilson, a memorial by American poets, edited by C. B. McAllister. New York: Dean & Co. $1.50.

The Evolution of Values, by C. Bouglé. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The President's Hat, by Robert Herring. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

Each in His Own Way and Two Other Plays, by Luigi Pirandello. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Captain Lightfoot, the Last of the New England Highwaymen. Topsfield, Mass.: The Wayside Press. $2.50.

China in a Nutshell

It Happened in Peking, by Louise Jordan Milne. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

THOSE who have read and enjoyed Louise Jordan Milne's previous publications dealing with the Far East—"In a Shantung Garden," "The Feast of Lanterns," and others—will welcome this latest addition to the author's collection of thought-carvings. It is as though Mrs. Milne took for her model the dainty, well-polished, highly intricate Chinese nutshell carvings, endeavoring to portray faithfully all sides of a question and to leave out the very suggestion of a weighty kernel. The most refreshing thing about a novel is that we do not have to agree with the author's views, nor indeed are we asked to form a clearly defined contrary opinion; the book stands as the sincere, vivid impression of one whom a knowledge of certain things, places and people Chinese entitles to an individual opinion.

Holding the little carving up to the severe light of criticism one might be inclined to consider the fastidious exquisiteness of the Empress Dowager's exclusive luxury within the Forbidden City of Peking somewhat marred by its proximity to the contrasting squalor, dirt and beggarliness of the outer city, over which the author throws a kindly veil; one might regret that the splendid Chinese and Manchu characters chosen for the plot are offset by so uninspiring a collection of "foreign devils"; but even the most exacting critic could not fail to find in John Thorn, the Chicago real estate man, what that unsophisticated gentleman would himself have designated as "the goods."

Above all, the descriptions of Peking, its palaces and temples and its setting of time-old walls and age-old hills, are picturesque and generous, and so long as one is content to approach the plot with a light hand, the fine lines drawn to indicate China's history and character need not break—even at the point of the Boxer Rising, which, as the title suggests, "happened in Peking." It is, moreover, a good thing in an age which calls itself practical, to remember the Chinese saying drawn into the pattern of the story: "If you have but two loaves of bread, sell one loaf and buy a lily."

MARGARET ASHMUN'S NEW BOOK

Brenda Stays at Home

What happened to Brenda when her friends went away to college. By the author of the famous Isabel Carleton books.

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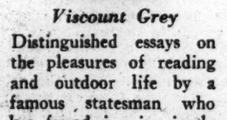

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

The Buyer and Competition—The View of One Contributor

AN EFFICIENT housewife is usually known as a "good shopper." She takes pride in her penchant for saving a dollar here, a few cents there. She is an authority on bargains, and "bargain" sales; she knows where the little dress for which she would have to pay $50 at the big department store, may be purchased for $40 at So-and-So's—"Precisely the same thing, my dear! Lower rent, you know, that's how they can do it, and all that sort of thing." She tells the fruit dealer who asks 45 cents a dozen for lemons, "I can get them for 39c across the street!" Before deciding on a laundry she obtains the price-lists of several and then selects the cheapest. If she can succeed in striking a good bargain with the plumber or the painter, or getting a reduction on the gas or telephone bills, she feels she has accomplished something worth while; that she has won a point in a conspiracy working incessantly against the interests of the economical housewife. These are illustrations of how the subject of competition in trade enters into the consciousness of many woman buyers.

Regarding Competition

A knowledge of values and wise buying are distinct assets in a woman, and many husbands owe much of their comfort and freedom from petty financial cares to wives who obtain a full dollar's worth of value for every dollar expended; it may be that often they secure a dollar value for less than a dollar spent. But there is another side to this important subject. With the increasing complexities of modern buying and selling, has come a more critical and analytical evaluation of long-accepted traditions. In business literature the subject of competition is being thoroughly and critically handled. From the hoary belief that "competition is the life of trade," there seems to be a swinging away to a serious and well-founded opinion that there is a form of competition that often is the economic end of trade, putting some good people out of business altogether, and making difficult the success of many more. Without going deeper into theories, however, one may take it for granted that trade or business never has been absolutely dependent on competition, in the sense in which the well-known adage would imply. Competition is an effect, a result, not a productive force. It may seem, more or less, to be a compelling force to which all business activity is constantly being subjected as a test of its right to survive, and it may never be entirely eliminated, perhaps, but it certainly can be controlled. Competition is not the basis of business—of buying and selling—but a condition that has grown up with it, and sometimes appears so important as to blind us to its subjective character.

We have to acknowledge, however, that purchasing on a price basis, pure and simple, has initiated a chain of bad practice that starts with manufacturer, is passed on to the wholesaler, the retailer, the employer, the employee, and, finally, hits the consumer—the purchaser. And yet the frugal and economic housewife sometimes believes that this kind of competition is the only kind that will benefit her pocket, and make the family dollar go further; therefore she supports and encourages it.

Price Cutting

The purpose of this article is briefly to indicate where the wise housewife, who is desirous of supporting only those policies and practices which are essentially right and beneficial for all concerned, should look for lurking errors in price-cutting methods employed by many stores. To many shoppers, the cent saved appears so large that they cannot see what is behind it. Before seizing the unusual offer held out as bait by storekeeper or tradesman, it is well to reflect a moment, and ask "Why?" and "How?" A short while ago the writer noticed in the window of a cut-price grocery establishment a standard make of canned goods which sold everwhere for 40 cents, but was priced in this particular store at 35 cents. Now nothing justifies this kind of competition, because somebody has to suffer for it. In the first place it is taking an unfair advantage of the retail merchants who are loyally standing by their agreement to sell the product at a standard price which is sufficient to provide a legitimate profit to retailer, jobber and wholesaler. In the second place, it is more than probable that the price-cutting merchant is taking from the employees, by paying low salaries, what he loses on the customers by selling each can at 5 cents less. This form of competition is the most insidious, because the customer knows that she is getting a standard brand of product the quality of which she can rely on. She is, in other words, getting a real bargain. But at what price?

When price-cutting in the clothing business is practiced to the extent that it injures legitimate business, it is usually the customer who suffers, eventually. The woman who sees "the same dress" in another store for a few dollars less than she could obtain it at a store known for fairness and good treatment of employee and customer alike, may, if she patronizes the cheap store, find that she is unwittingly supporting "sweat-shop" methods. But what is more likely, is that it is not long before she discovers that it was not "the same dress" and that her "saving" was purely imaginary.

It is always difficult to know just where to draw the line in matters of this kind. Retail business may be roughly divided into three grades: First, there is the exclusive and high-priced establishment, patronized by people to whom, presumably, "money is no object." Then there are the large department stores that cater to the millions with moderate means. Many of these houses have established reputations for dependability, worthy service, and careful consideration of the requirements of their patrons. Then comes the third class, composed of the cheaper stores relying a great deal on transient trade, bargain-hunters, and people to whom the saving of a dollar or two is more important than the extra touch, the smarter cut, or the better quality. These three divisions are not competitive in the sense in which the term is used here; each serves a particular class of trade. The profit on the cheaper goods may be as great as on the more expensive, in proportion. The employees of the low-price store may be as well paid as the employees of the quality store. But when one store undersells another store in identical lines, then is the time to raise questions, especially when the price paid on previous occasions was recognized as fair and just.

The Consumer Must Be Just

There is a form of competition, however, that one should seek to foster and encourage, and that is the competition of trustworthy service. While the tendency in price competition is to cloud the issues—the importance of low price being exaggerated, and the cause of the low price often being overlooked—competition on the basis of service is entirely constructive and stimulates the good purpose to excel in those things that insure quality and a degree of permanence.

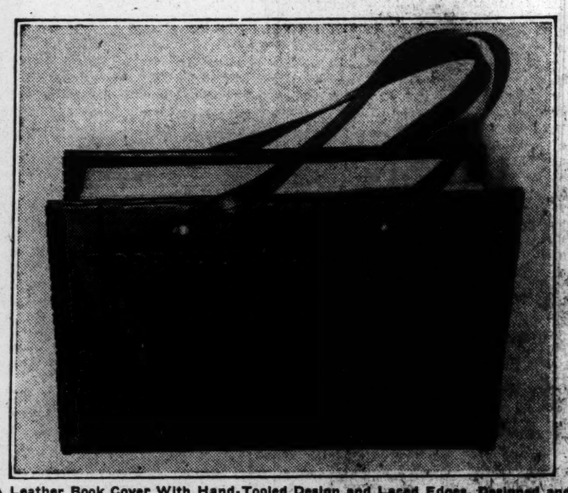
It is the patron, the customer, the client who is primarily responsible for price-cutting and unfair bidding. If one demands or encourages price-cutting, merely for the sake of getting something cheaper than is reasonable, one is contributing to unnecessary confusion. On the other hand, if one refuses to demand or expect a price for labor, material, goods or service, which is below that which is necessary to insure a fair margin of profit, one is lessening an unsound form of competition that has grown to mammoth proportions during the past few years, and which needs to be dealt with courageously and drastically.

International Art in Handbags

HOW many women carrying imported handbags realize that some of them represent the labor of two years?

The makers of these exquisitely beaded bags are European peasants who in the majority of instances knit them in spare moments. Enough money could not be realized on the bags after being finished by the European worker are brought to a commissioner who represents the peasants in disposing of their goods to the local or foreign buyers. For this service, he usually receives a 10 per cent commission.

every nation can be purchased in a modern importer's handbag shop.



A Leather Book Cover With Hand-Tooled Design and Laced Edges, Designed and Executed by Mrs. Miriam B. Pearce, and Exhibited in November at the Leatherworkers' Exhibition at the Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston.

Work by the Leatherworkers' Guild

AT THE Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston, there has been an exhibition of hand-tooled leather done by members of the Leatherworkers' Guild.

Although little tooled leather has been done in America, this small and able group had on view some splendid examples of the craft. Mrs. Bessie Cram of Cambridge exhibited two wall panels done in the style of the old fifteenth century Cordova leather. The surface of the leather is covered with gold leaf and color applied over it, brilliant peacock-blues, greens, reds being used. The effect is brilliant and the decoration is durable, as was the case with the old Cordova leather. Mrs. Miriam B. Pearce of Newton, who has been an instructor in leatherwork for many years, has a number of clean-cut, well-executed pieces. A four-piece desk set, book-ends, and a guest book are done in incised interlacing design with nicely tooled backgrounds. Miss Mary May Morse is working in the Florentine manner and in this exhibition are several card cases and a parchment portfolio with leather bands and parchment interlacing forms. Mrs. Eleanore Bangs, who learned leatherwork in Denmark under a Swedish leatherworker who was instructor to the Queen of Denmark, has two small mats done with skillful tooling of varied character. Mrs. W. A. Hayes, Mrs. J. S. Hawes and Arthur A. Sawyer are also exhibiting.

work to make it pay in any other way. Some of the more intricate patterns, such as the beautifully colored flowered ones, have been known to take a woman two years to complete. Strange to say, these are more difficult to make than those depicting scenes of marvelous detail—waterscapes, landscapes, and human figures, which are copied from oil paintings, old prints, natural surroundings and rug patterns.

One elaborate bag will depict a desert scene showing a slow-moving caravan against the red glow of the setting sun; another, a German castle on the Rhine; a third in exquisite coloring a canal scene in Venice with a graceful gondola in the foreground mounted by a picturesque-looking oarsman. Other difficult patterns are those copied from Persian rugs with their intricate symbols and complex colors. In fact one marvels at the skill that goes into the knitting of one bag. The remarkable quality of the craftsmanship becomes more apparent when one recalls that the pattern or picture copied is many times larger than the design on the handbag.

The duty, as can be imagined, is high on material of this kind, and, therefore, the profit none too great, even though the bag is usually sold for four times what the original worker received for it.

Besides these beaded bags handembroidered purses are imported from Aubusson, France, which also are much in demand by women of wealth. The needlework on these is so exquisite that it challenges one's credulity. Then there is the petit-point bag from Germany; also the Needlepoint and Sarazin embroidery.

Handbags representing almost

A Tapestry, Entitled "Flower Gathering," Designed by Lorentz Kleiser and Executed at His Edgewater Looms in Yarns of Silk and Wool Hand-Dyed With Vegetable Colors. It Was Recently Exhibited by the Art-in-Trades Club at Their Annual Exposition of Interior Decoration Art at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

Double Duty Furnishings

London Special Correspondence

FURNISHING straws indicate the direction in which the economic wind blows, and to the student who in the future specializes in the sociology of this period, the furniture of the day, with its trend toward doubling its rôle in life, will tell of the housing shortage, of the multiplication of small flats and houses as compared with the erection of mansions, of the decay of pompous dwellings and imposing rooms, and of the conversion of the homes of the spacious past into "maisonettes" in which a single vast apartment is made to serve the purposes perhaps of two or of three.

Such conditions call for their own special type of furnishings, and to meet these conditions much ingenuity has of late been brought to bear on the question of making pieces that shall, without loss of appearance, perform the services usually apportioned to two or more. Stress is laid on the question of appearance, since in the past we have plenty of examples of the "bed-by-night a-chest-of-drawers-by-day" order, but few which have been sufficiently presentable to endear themselves to the hearts of the tasteful. The bed that has taken on the semblance of a cabinet, and the washstand that has seen fit to pretend itself a bureau, have rarely deceived anyone and have proved unsightly into the bargain.

Good Design

But today there are some really excellent examples of how to extend service in furniture without loss of beauty. For instance, we have a particularly well-designed dressing table stool, with caned sides and framework of polished walnut, which, being equipped with a hinged top, is ready to be used also as a linen-basket. Being made without a high back, the seat can, moreover, be pushed beneath the center opening of the toilet table when not in use.

Another type of seat, namely the pouf, believes nowadays in having a dual personality. The bedroom pouf is fitted inside with wire cones to take its owner's headgear, while the drawing-room pouf, like the dining-room fender-stool, opens to display neat accommodation of gramophone records, thus ousting what is seldom a beautiful piece of furniture, the gramophone record cabinet proper. Small upholstered ottomans are fitted within with a series of rails to take boots and shoes, and bedside tables add to their utility similarly by means of brass rails screwed from leg to leg for the same purpose.

The bed divan that is covered by day with a decorative coverlet is no novelty, but one which in addition provides both cupboard and drawer accommodation and also boasts sliding table-tops, thus achieving no less than five separate uses, is by no means so usual. This "multum in parvo" furnishing is particularly practical, since the drawer that is fitted into the frame below the wire-mattress, is double-ended, that is to say, it slides in and out on either side, so that no matter how the bed is placed, as regards the adjoining wall, the drawer can function readily. In the same way the two cupboards that are situated at the sides of the drawer have doors which open outward both on the left and the right-hand sides. Immediately above these come the sliding table arrangements.

Dual Purpose Pieces

Space-saving is particularly to be desired in the small dining rooms of the moment, hence the carving tables with their neatly divisioned drawers to take the silver and cutlery, and the small sideboards that utilize their sides as backs for bookcases, a very skillful way of avoiding the necessity for separate fitments for the library. Other types of sideboard give the space that is ordinarily devoted to a third drawer to the purpose of housing the wireless, and writing desks of modern tendency also cater to the wireless's needs, part of the pigeon-hole space beneath the flap-lid being appropriated for it.

In the kitchen, the deal table that employs some of the waste space beneath its top as a cupboard for household stores, is a step-saver as well as a space-saver, and all difficulty as to allowing room for sitting down to the table is obviated by designing the cupboard on a considerably narrower scale than the table itself. Of the kitchen cabinet that combines in itself multifarious functions, too much has already been written to need amplification here. But it is nevertheless one of the most important of the many double-duty furnishings that have yet been invented to meet our modern furnishing needs.

Lastly, mention may be made of an ingenious table, intended for the small bachelor type of flat, and so constructed that it resolves itself into a double-decker carrying tray, thus enabling its owner to load it in the kitchen and wheel it to the dining room, or vice-versa. Where no servant is kept, this represents a considerable convenience.

Housekeepers Welcome New Vegetable

BROCCOLI is at present the fashionable member of the cabbage family. It enjoys the social distinction of being served at restaurants and hotels, at a price anywhere from 75 cents to $1 a portion—the price including whatever appropriate sauce the establishment is serving with it on that particular day. If the reader prefers to buy her broccoli at the greengrocer's and cook it at home, the price will be from 7 to 15 cents a pound or perhaps a little more if it is in bunches neatly tied together like asparagus and with the stalks and flowerets carefully selected. For average home talent, a good cream sauce enriched with an egg yolk, and with a dash of lemon juice and a few grains of cayenne, will answer every purpose.

Broccoli bears no family resemblance to its well-known cousin the cauliflower, but its flavor is similar though more delicate. Like cauliflower, its value seems to be concentrated in a stubby, compact bunch of flowerets formed into a soft head. Broccoli is sometimes white, sometimes green, and occasionally almost purple, with an unexpected yellow where a bud happens to burst into full bloom. The pinkish purple broccoli is especially sought-after for the making of cream soups, as the color is as pleasing as the flavor. When so used, it is combined with chicken stock to produce the best results although any rule for the making of cream soups from a vegetable pulp may be used, as for cream of cauliflower, spinach, or asparagus.

In Serving

The most popular form of serving broccoli is with sauce Mousseline, Mornay, or Milanaise, any one of which is an easy possibility in the home kitchen. Like cauliflower the broccoli should have all coarse and broken leaves removed, the base trimmed, and any imperfections snipped off without damaging the other flowerets. Soak it in cold water for a quarter of an hour or more, tie it like asparagus with narrow strips of cheesecloth and boil it for about 20 minutes in only sufficient water to cover it. This conserves all the flavor of the vegetable. The receptacle should be left uncovered while the broccoli is boiling and as soon as it is tender it must be drained and removed to a hot platter. An excellent and convenient way to serve this at the home table is to put the broccoli on a fireproof platter, pour over it Mornay sauce, sprinkle it lightly with buttered crumbs and a little cheese and brown it quickly in the oven.

For Mornay sauce, follow some favorite recipe for cream sauce, flavor this delicately with grated cheese and paprika, and, after taking it from the fire, beat in an egg yolk. The sauce should be thick enough to hold its place when spread over the broccoli.

Sauce Mousseline is similar, but needs a slight flavoring of lemon juice instead of cheese, and should not be returned to the oven. It is usually served separately, like Hollandaise sauce, well sprinkled with paprika.

For broccoli Milanaise, butter is cooked in an enamel frying pan until it reaches the frothy stage. Some cooks call it "fried butter." Season it with white pepper and paprika. Sprinkle the heads of broccoli lightly with grated cheese and quickly pour over it the frothy butter. Asparagus is thus served in some Italian restaurants and the method has been found excellent for this comparatively new vegetable.

As an Hors d'Oeuvre

Broccoli has even been admitted to the exclusive circle of the fashionable hors d'oeuvres, and hobnobs with artichokes, caviar, stuffed mushrooms and other delicacies. This proves to the housewife how adaptable it is to salad purposes, for, like asparagus and cauliflower, its flavor is brought out by the addition of an appetizing vinaigrette sauce or the richer sauce tartare. The former is practically a French dressing to which is added finely chopped pickles, green peppers, parsley, and onion or chives. It is a thin, piquant, uncooked sauce. A good sauce tartare is made by combining equal quantities of thick white sauce and mayonnaise, flavoring it with lemon juice and adding finely chopped pickles, olives, parsley, and some whole capers. This may be served either hot or cold. These piquant additions can also be stirred into either a boiled salad dressing or a mayonnaise and served with broccoli, which has been boiled and cooled.

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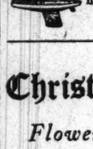
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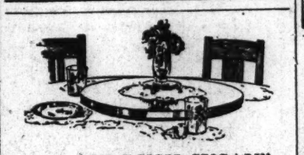
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ANTIQUES *for the* HOME MAKER *and the* COLLECTOR

Antiquities and Art at Fenway Court

By CARL GLEENLEAF BEEDE

SO MUCH used and abused, worn and bedraggled, has the word "antiques" become, that one hesitates to employ it as implying the esthetic and artistic. Many a thing over 100 years old can be brought to American shores duty free, and is therefore an antique. Indigenous articles have fallen into the same category by the same token in the common understanding of the trade which, as one newspaper item notes, has approached a point where it may be classed as big business. That there is a large amount of business in it, a saddening presence of narrow provincialism, a lack of independent and discriminating appraisal of the desirability of things sought and bought, no one can deny. It was less than 50 years ago that a few people within the United States began to show interest in the preservation of the handiwork of the early colonists including those of Revolutionary times. This wholly laudable motive has led to a widespread focusing of attention on one period and on one section of the world. Many feel it has been carried to an extreme, unfortunately excluding interest in and appreciation of the works of antiquity and art of other countries and times from the days of Greece to the Renaissance. Inspired as most of these works were by the religions of their different times, they embody the highest conceptions and skill of sculptors and painters. We deplore the fact that such heritages are not in the minds of most people thought of as antiques, but as works of art, old paintings, old sculptures, or antiquities and so outside their purview. We are forced to admit that as a whole, they are chiefly concerned with antiques as "anything over 100 years old," They leave the terms antiquities, old paintings and old sculptures to include groups implying a comprehensive knowledge and intelligent appreciation of the works of man which mark his efforts to express ideals of beauty with chisel and brush.

Of Broad Significance

We decline to accept this circumscribed application of the word which heads this page, and welcome an opportunity to connect it, in its finer, broader, and deeper significance, with much that the past has given us from the hands of its workers of paint, stone, wood, leather, fabrics or what not. All these have been recognized by the collector who brought together and housed the contents of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. She was no follower of fads or imitator of the ways of others. On the contrary this building, its contents and their arrangement, are all evidence of the bold foresight, refined taste, accurate judgment, broad interests and deep culture of a unique, forceful and fine character. She has drawn chiefly and of necessity from the countries of Southern Europe, since the early arts flourished there at their best. Their revival in other countries, beginning with the fifteenth century was, as is well known, based on a newly awakened regard for those early accomplishments. Her interests, however, were in the best wherever found, and works of Flemish and Dutch source are included, as well as some modern paintings.

Born in a New York City home of wealth in 1840, Isabella Stewart traced her ancestry through documentary family records to the middle of the twelfth century, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries her ancestors were closely related to Mary Stuart and Charles I. At 17 her parents sent her to Paris for "finishing" her education, and there among her schoolmates she met Julia Gardner of Boston, quiet and retiring in contrast to the gay, brilliant and forceful New York girl. The two became friends, and through this attachment began the acquaintance of the Stewart and Gardner families that culminated in the marriage in 1860 of John Lowell Gardner Jr. to his sister's school friend. The young husband's family was prominent in the business and the social life of Boston, in those years something of a cult to which new members were admitted only through conformity to conventions far more exacting than the young bride cared to recognize. Adaptation to the standards of others was impossible for this imperious and brilliant personality. Sparkling in mind and manner and of queenly carriage, she soon became one of the most conspicuous members of Boston society. More amused than grieved was she, by the appraisal of the community. Asked for a subscription to the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, she remarked that she did not know there was a charitable eye or ear in Boston.

The Museum Is Begun

Mrs. Gardner's first venture among old pictures was made when she purchased a Madonna by Francesco Zurbaran. This may well be recognized as an evidence of the deeply religious side of her character as an Episcopalian, for in her home the Madonna was not a mere work of art, but her altarpiece, hanging in her bedroom. It now serves as such in the little Spanish Chapel at the Fenway Court.

By 1897, Mrs. Gardner had come to agree with her husband that the middle of a residential block on Beacon Street was no place for proper display of their many purchases, and that they could be suitably shown only in a building which allowed windows on four sides. In the early part of 1899 the site of Fenway Court was secured. The following year plans were completed and construction started on the building which was to realize the girlish ambition expressed 45 years before. At that time she told a school friend in Rome that if she ever inherited money that was hers to dispose of, she would have a house like the Poldi-Pezzoli in Milan, filled with beautiful pictures and works of art for people to come and enjoy.

Throughout her life only the choicest personalities and things appealed to her and, true to this instinct, her paintings, sculptures, tapestries and architectural bits were always unerringly selected. She said she had no time nor money to spend on the second-rate, for the first-rate took all of either that she had. Into the strange new building that slowly grew in the marshy Fenway she put the best of herself with constant presence on the job, eating her lunch there as did the workman, dictating the placing of ancient columns, window arches, balustrades and other stonework, with her own hands arranging old tiling, even taking from the hands of the skilled shipbuilder the adze which he was using, that she might show him how to produce the exact surface she demanded on ceiling timbers.

A private view of the completed museum was followed by one open to a limited number of the public in February, 1903, after which the New York Sun stated: "This creation is no slavish copy, but a noble, deeply felt reproduction on American soil of the picturesque beauty which charms one in the Old World. The resolution, the enthusiasm, the untiring and patient energy, the truly artistic feeling of a woman who could silently conceive and steadily carry out such a design as this are beyond praise."

Italian in Design

For 16 years following, Mrs. Gardner's home was Fenway Court and in the top floor were her private rooms which the public never saw. Visitors were entertained in those below, some of great size and others small. Every bit, whether for use or decoration, was placed either at her dictation or with her own hands. By the terms of her will the building and contents were placed in the hands of trustees, who were forbidden to enlarge or reduce the exhibits, but to allow the public admission at their discretion. Thus it is that for the payment of 50 cents anyone may enter on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and without charge on Sundays.

Though several rods from the waters of the Fenway, Fenway Court is near enough to them to include from some angles the water which is inseparable from our thought of Venice and Italy. The building surrounds a glass-covered court with cloisters on three sides at the ground level. Above these rise to the building's full height, three stories of walls, broken by arches, the stonework of which is ancient and includes specimens of the Roman Byzantine and Gothic periods. The balustrades of the eight window balconies are from the Ca'd'Oro in Venice, and once overlooked the Grand Canal. This does not mean that old buildings of Italy and Spain have been robbed to enrich these walls, for Mrs. Gardner was no vandal in art or architecture. All of such things that appear throughout this structure came either through dealers' hands or from buildings which were being demolished. In the center, surrounded by banks of green and lined with flowers is a Roman mosaic pavement from the Villa Livia, the finest, when purchased, of any in America. On one side are two colonnettes, said to be from the garden of Salust. At the opposite end of the court as one enters, is the fountain basin, fed from the mouths of two Istrian stone dolphins which date from the seventeenth century. Between these and slightly above is a Greek bas-relief of a dancing maiden. In more detail appears one corner of the court, where is seen a Byzantine capital, above which a palm stands. At the right of the steps is a herm, and on the opposite side stands a Gothic capital supporting a classical head. In the right foreground a bronze toad seems to be hunting for its dinner.

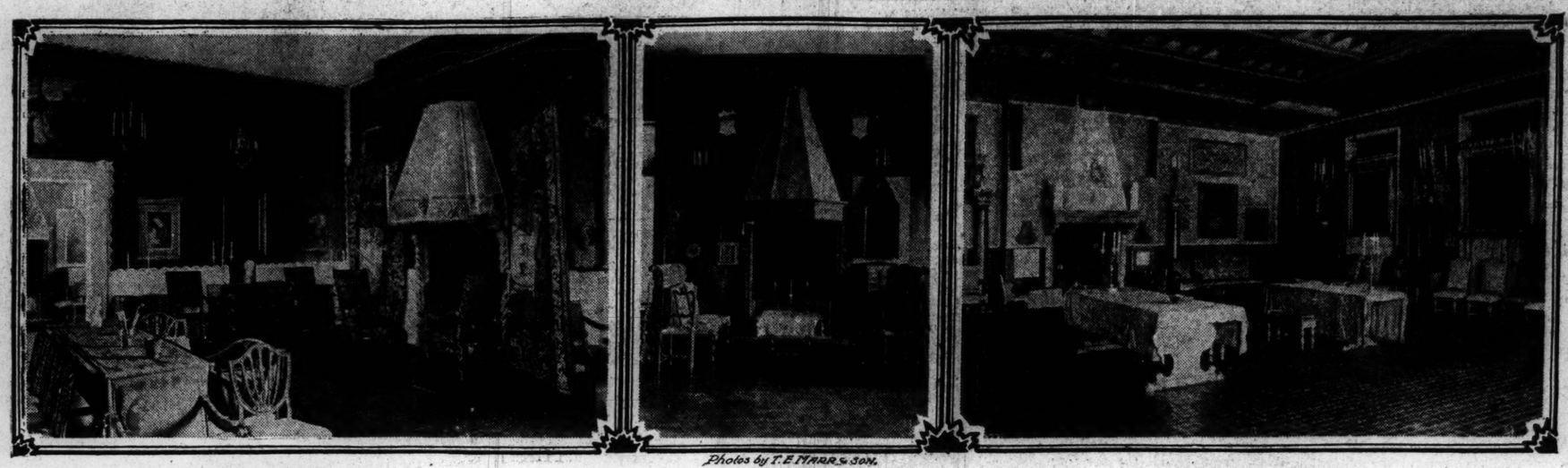
The portion of the Dutch Room which is illustrated carries on its walls portraits by More, Sustermans, Rembrandt, Mabuse, and Rubens. Like all others it is open to the public only during a part of daylight hours. When other light was required by Mrs. Gardner it was furnished by many candles such as are seen on the tables and in sconces. No other illumination was used by her here except on the fourth floor and in the Spanish cloister where Sargent's masterpiece "El Jaleo" demands them. Refectory tables, carved stall, cabinets and chairs are of early French and Italian origin. From Italy, too, came the carved stone mantel, also the wall coverings of brocade and damasks. The painted wooden ceiling is from Orvieto, a cathedral city in central Italy, and shows biblical and mythological scenes. With its fireplace in which logs are burning in cool weather and beside which stand friendly chairs and a wood box, the visitor is impressed here as elsewhere with the sense of being in a home and not in an art gallery.

The detail from the early Italian Room is typical of the delightfully hospitable character of all the portions of this museum. Its builder's aim was clearly to place her exhibits in such natural, easy and harmonious grouping that they would seem at home with each other, and that a visitor would feel at home with them and in the rooms which contained them. With a fire blazing on this hearth one would need only permission, not an invitation, before seating oneself on the rich upholstery on either side of the little sixteenth century walnut table.

Two paintings by Raphael, neither of which appear in the view shown, give that artist's name to the room pictured on the left. As is true of all others, this opens onto the central court. Standing near the open arches, opposite the fireplace, one looks down on the verdant and flowered ground below with its fountain basin and hears the gentle trickle of the water dripping from the dolphins' mouths to the clear depth below. A strange peace, satisfaction, contentment and unfamiliar harmony with one's surroundings excludes all discordant thoughts and opens the mind and heart to embrace to their limit the potent influence of the whole and of each detail.

The room's chief treasure is Raphael's portrait of "Inghirami." Not far away, on the same wall, is the wonderful Botticelli, "Death of Lucretia." A second Raphael, "Pietà," a small panel, is placed not on the wall, but above a small table, at right angles to the window before which it stands, so that it is head high when one is sitting before it. This unusually effective and intimate placing of certain paintings is found in several other rooms and is one of the typically original and telling touches of the master mind that framed this fascinating whole. The hangings on each side of the fireplace are of red velvet decorated with gold and bear the arms of the Cardinal Hohenlohe. Hung from swinging arms, when brought at right angles to the wall, they form a sumptuous fireside nook of combined elegance and seclusion. Ranged in an unusual way about the heavy table are chairs that appear to be waiting only for a social occasion before being placed in the wide floor spaces. These charming Heppelwhite models are conspicuous among the very few furnishings of Fenway Court, which are of English design, though these were made in Italy. The long seat with a shield back on either end and with eight legs, which stands between the table and fireplace, matches the chairs. Other chairs are either French or Italian and in age and dignity conform with the standards which surround them.

Only a few corners of the smaller rooms of Fenway Court have been pictured and in part described. Perhaps this has been enough to suggest the wealth of antique art which awaits the visitor. Originating as these paintings, sculptures, tapestries and furniture do chiefly from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, we here find antiques of those times in their finest examples. Brought together by a collector with keen and cosmopolitan discrimination, they are arranged in a way to impress with the full power of their beauty. Second only to the profound pleasure which the lover of the finest in art feels here, is his admiration and gratitude for the public-spirited benefactions of the gifted woman who has made this pleasure possible.



Photos by T. E. Marr & Son.

A CORNER OF THE RAPHAEL ROOM — IN THE ITALIAN ROOM — A PORTION OF THE DUTCH ROOM

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UPPER LEFT—THE COURT AS SEEN FROM A BALCONY.
UPPER RIGHT—A CLOSE-UP OF A COURT STAIRWAY.
LOWER — THE ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM.

Photo. by T. E. Marr & Son

THE SPANISH CLOISTER AND SARGENT'S "EL JALEO."

Answers to Inquiries

N. D. G., Kearney, Neb., describes some of her blue china and asks if it is the old blue Staffordshire.

The piece marked Clews is, for this name stands for one of the leading Staffordshire potters. The view which appears on the plate mentioned is probably one of the many English landscapes pictured on this detail about designs on her pottery and asks several questions.

The name Stephenson on the back of your soup plate may stand for any one of several potters of that name. One of the best known was Andrew Stevenson of Cobridge, who operated from 1820 to 1840, his name with an urn design being his distinctive mark. He produced many English scenes and about 20 American views on his flat ware. "Whittle Lodge Essex" found on the botton of the plate may be taken as the subject of the view on the top. We cannot identify from the description the view on the cup plates mentioned.

The dinner plates and tea plates with the brown border and pink center marked E. W. & S. were evidently by Enoch Wood & Sons, makers of the pottery from 1818. Forty or more American views are found on their ware, most of which was deep blue. Later they produced ware in other colors such as you describe and called it "Celtic China." This was about 1825. Since the word Washington appears on the back of these plates it is possible that the design is one of those listed as Washington Vase and Washington Memorial. It would be necessary to see the other pieces mentioned before expressing an opinion on them.

F. B. S., Berkeley, Calif., writes about some old ware, marked with the words "Cyprus," "Davenport," "Ironstone."

This may be the product of the John Davenport works, established in Longport, Eng., in 1793, and still in operation, according to our latest information. The recorded mark of this maker is a framework on which appears the word "Davenport" above and "Stone China" below. Pottery of a high standard was turned out by Davenport, and your ware may have value, particularly if it is early.

Mrs. E. A. D., Cheeryfield, Me., sends a photograph of a chair and asks if it is a Windsor. It is similar to the chair numbered 19 in our article of Nov. 20 on Windsor chairs, but has a narrow flat bar instead of two round ones, shown in that illustration. In answer we would say that hers is probably a little later than our number 19 and certainly belongs to the later days of Windsor chair-making, possibly around 1820.

The "Milk Maid" china written of by one correspondent is a design from the works of Joseph Stubbs, or Stubbs & Kent, Longport. A large quantity of the pattern is said to have been made, though the writer does not recall having seen it.

Copies of Early Styles

It is clear that there are not now enough authentic American antiques on the market to go around, and to furnish the homes of all who favor the colonial styles.

Realizing this we are inclined to welcome the appearance of a very few makers who are both good craftsmen and close students of the early models, following old lines carefully in their product. When this sort of manufacture is carried on with intelligence, sympathy and true artistic and historical feeling there is no reason why the results should not be wholly satisfactory, assuming of course that the furniture is sold for what it is, a practice which is generally followed.

B. E. B., Adams, N. Y., writes in ware. The name Longport is that of an English town; Corinth, S Phillipe, are probably the names of scenes. E. Challinor was a potter of Bursiem, Eng., from 1819 on. The word Ironstone as applied to pottery was patented by Mason of England in 1814 and has since that time been used by many makers.

Books on Pottery

It is not our practice to recommend specific books. However, there are many on the subjects of china and pottery published in America and England, from which it might be difficult for our readers to choose. Many people think well of "The Old China Book" by N. Hudson Moore, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is written in a popular style and contains several chapters on Staffordshire wares; a list of views placed on their product by English potters, arranged under the makers' names; a bibliography of pottery and porcelain, and other matter.

The Gift-Making Season Arrives

With the last month of the year comes the annual pleasurable problem of remembering friends and relatives with gifts. The practice of choosing something useful is becoming more and more common, as is the appreciation of the fact that the time gives an opportunity for revealing the taste of the donor as well as complimenting that of the recipient.

Increasingly people are coming to estimate highly the intrinsic and sentimental value of old-time things, whether American, English or European. An almost endless variety is offered from which choices can be made, ranging in bulk from a bit of old jewelry to a chest-on-chest, or highboy. The extremes of cost are likewise wide apart, so that in size and price as well as character, almost all requirements can be met, provided that the buyer has access to the necessary sources of supply.

To many, gifts of American origin would be most welcome. We note, however, an increasing tendency to a fondness for genuine foreign antiques, especially those from southern Europe. This is a gratifying indication of broadening knowledge that is sure to react favorably on those who are so inclined. From the foreign field comes merchandise, from lace to bronze in nature, and including fabrications in leather, pottery, metals, wood and fabrics, not forgetting books and manuscripts.

No donor likes to think of the recipient as looking his gift-horse in the mouth, but he may well remember that a well-chosen and wisely bought antiquarian present may be unconsciously, if not consciously, given a special welcome because it is sure to become of increasing commercial value as the years go by.

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Music News of the World

And Now a Spanish "Carmen"

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

London, Nov. 23

ALREADY on two occasions I have had an opportunity of pointing out the special interest aroused by the coming into the musical world of a young Spanish composer, named Ernesto Halffter Escriche. Although he is only 21 years of age, his progress has been so rapid under the guidance of Manuel de Falla, and he is showing in his latest works such attractive qualities combined with such a rare solidity in construction, that I must once again bring this young man—one of the most gifted of his generation—to the notice of musicians of all countries.

Although, owing to his simplicity of manner and sense of measure, he is somewhat of a contrast to other young musicians of his time, he does not lack audacity, as has been proved by his tackling a subject from which many would have shrunk, and this subject is no other than "Carmen."

To write "Carmen" after Bizet might appear as mere presumption, if Halffter had ever thought of excelling him rather than producing something different, and, in particular, something more truly Spanish. Without necessarily agreeing with Albeniz (whose opinion Paul Dukas recently recalled to me) who declared that "Carmen" was not at all Spanish, and on the other hand, without losing sight of the fact that the score of "Carmen" was infinitely more Spanish than three-quarters of what was then produced in Spain, speaking of good music only, one can comprehend the purpose of rewriting for this universally known theme, another musical setting inspired by a totally different point of view. Moreover, when writing an opera, the musicians of bygone days did not trouble to take into account the fact that the subject might have been already treated by a dozen other people; how many versions of "Amadis," "Romeo and Juliet," "Manon" and "The Barber of Seville" have been numbered in that obscure and fleeting phenomenon, musical history?

A Voluminous Score

Besides, it is not an opera that Halffter has just completed; it is a voluminous score for the film, based on Prosper Mérimée's novel, and recently produced by a French company. This is proof that he had not only a different purpose but also a very different conception, as perhaps many people would still be surprised if they were told that the opera they have seen and heard, bearing the title of "Carmen," is only distantly connected with Mérimée's work, and in spite of Bizet's wonderful score, it is possible to prefer the actual conception of Mérimée to that of the librettists, whose main preoccupation was to adapt it to the operatic ideal, as it was then understood, instead of retaining the artistic truth of the subject as presented to them in the novel.

The rapidity of action of the cinema, its possibility of being more easily authentic, its material resources, have made it possible to show "Carmen" as a film which has at least, the dual interest of having been filmed in the actual Spanish surroundings of the novel and of following, so to speak, the plot and setting, step by step. Halffter was asked for no less than three hours of music in order to accompany the film. He produced a score similar in length to that of "Tristan," which, together with the film, was shortened by a third when finally arranged.

Raquel Meller the Carmen

This musical work for the cinema has just been performed in Paris, and will soon be heard in Brussels, Rome, Berlin, London and many other places with the heroine personified by Raquel Meller.

Up to the present, I have heard only the piano score, played by Halffter himself—a remarkable pianist—and necessarily with the right accent in the rhythms and melodies. I do not know how this work will be received in picture houses, but I have no doubt that the two suites the composer has decided to arrange for the concert hall will meet with the approval of musicians, owing to the variety of color, rhythmical richness and solidity of construction.

Although a few influences can be traced in it, namely, those of de Falla (which is not surprising), c. Debussy—particularly in the great love scene—and even sometimes a suspicion of Wagnerism, all this is treated with a really brisk vitality, possessing merit and attractiveness, and all the more because it is never allowed to descend to banality or get out of control. The Preamble, the Escape of Don José, the Evocation of the Sierra Morena, the Factory at Seville, the Reverie, the Meeting between Carmen and Don José, the Seguidilla, the Symphony picturing the Spanish gypsy quarter, of such a particularly exquisite musical atmosphere, and even the passing of Carmen, all breathe ease, sure craftsmanship and orchestral ability quite surprising in a young man of 21—and are also interesting in themselves apart from any consideration of age.

The lively, ingenious and effective manner in which Halffter has used, for instance, the famous theme of the "Contrabandista" of Manuel Garcia, and the folktune of the "Vito," in his score, with such skill and variety, is in itself a rare kind of musical entertainment in these days.

The young composer is contemplating transforming the score written for the cinema into one for the stage, the libretto of which, according to Mérimée's text, would be drawn up as a series of rapid scenes, according to a scenic conception nearer to that of "Boris Godounoff" than that of Meilhac and Halévy, the librettists of Bizet. Personally, I do not regard this as a reckless attempt; the musical interest of Halffter's work in general cannot be denied, for besides the new "Carmen," I have proof of his talent in the two "Chansons" for voice, flute, bassoon and harpischord, which are a graceful homage to Scarlatti, and in a "Sinfonietta" for 30 instruments, constructed on the classical model, in which the teachings of Bach, Mozart and Scarlatti are summarized, and which shows with an amazing certainty all the virtues of youth, phantasy, courage, wit good humor "joie de vivre" all according to the strictest and the best traditions of the classics.

Halffter's sense of humor, dexterity and fine technical equipment are also shown in two "Portraits" for piano and orchestra, entitled "Maurice Ravel" and "Manuel de Falla," the latter of which is not yet quite ready. Halffter, who has for his master the most devoted and well-merited admiration, said to me: "This 'Portrait' gives me a great deal of trouble; I know him too well." But "Ravel" has been completed and the composer of "Jeux d'eau" has heard his "Portrait" and declared himself delighted. In fact, it would not be possible to compose a work which introduces themes recalling the "Pavane pour une Infante défunte," the "Jeux d'eau," the "Vallée des cloches," the Sonatine," and the manners, expression, and, so to speak, even the gestures of the French composer, with more grace, charming malice and ingenuity.

A young man who is a young man, who knows his craft and possesses wit and charm, is he really so frequently so be found—at least in the musical world?

The Tyranny of Tears

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Nov. 16

ONE of the stock complaints brought against contemporary music is that it fails to stir the emotions. This accusation is not always just, however. The present writer can recall numerous instances when hardened critics were so powerfully moved by a modern work that they disappeared through the exit doors. And no one who read their criticisms afterward could possibly doubt that these writers were carried away by their feeling. Again, in the long history of music how many composers have been listened to with less indifference than has Arnold Schönberg? His art often makes people completely forget themselves. Egon Wellesz tells us that when his master's Quartet in F sharp minor was first performed in Vienna, "musicians of repute forgot themselves," and whistled and hissed and joined in organized bursts of laughter. The emotional effect of Stravinsky and the French "Six" on certain eminent critics is astonishing in its infallibility. It is rumored that at the sound of "Auric" or "Poulenc" the type-writing machines of these critics became agitated and begin to write by themselves.

Yet if old-fashioned critics sometimes attempt to supply that emotion which they allege is lacking in contemporary composers, there is little doubt that the average concertgoer is more callous lachrymosely than he used to be. Our concert halls are no longer the vales of tears they were in Beethoven's time, for example. The present age has less taste for going into voluntary liquidation. Should perchance a tear glisten on the listener's cheek at a symphony concert, it is probably one of boredom at hearing for the thousandth time the same old, old symphony program. But even today there are still many who, while admitting that emotion may exist without music, deny flatly that music can exist without emotion. Music and emotion to them are practically the same thing. In fairness, however, one has to admit that there were not a few moments when apparently even the mighty Beethoven himself was uncertain which was which. As a rule, by the way, these listeners take their emotional pleasures very sadly and very seriously. They demand from every composer a specific and heavy gravity.

A Challenge to Emotion

This emotional view of musical art is for some of us perhaps one of the least desirable æsthetic legacies left by the great German masters of the nineteenth century. Its reductio ad absurdum was found in the tears which dripped from the damp English drawing room ballads of the same period, the composers of which successfully, if needlessly, proved that emotion may be expressed without music, although provided with a pianoforte accompaniment and organ ad lib. Beethoven, it is recorded, held that "all emotions, even anger, could be sources of musical inspiration," whereupon somebody remarked that, in that case, the composer's housekeeper—a peculiarly trying person—ought to share his fees. Columns could be filled with German definitions of music, including Richard Wagner's "The organ of the emotions is sound, its intentionally æsthetic language is music," all of which are monotonous variations of one provided by the philosopher Kant: "Music is the language of emotions."

It is, therefore, all the more remarkable that a book on musical æsthetics which first appeared in Vienna in the year 1854 should have contained the following passages: ". . . in our opinion the chief and fundamental task of musical æsthetics consists in subordinating the supremacy, usurped by the feelings, to the legitimate one of beauty—since the organ of pure contemplation, from which, and for the sake of which, the truly beautiful flows, is not in our emotional, but our imaginative faculty . . ." And a few sentences later: "With special reference to the creative action of the composer, we should bear in mind that it always consists in the grouping and fashioning of musical elements. The sovereignty of the emotions, so falsely reputed to be the main factor in music, is nowhere more completely out of place than when it is supposed to govern the musician in the act of composing. . . ."

Anticipating Clive Bell

Perhaps more remarkable is the fact that in "The Beautiful in Music" Hanslick foreshadowed the æsthetic hypothesis which, 60 years later, Clive Bell was to formulate for visual art—the theory of significant form. It is a strange irony, by the way, that the completest misconception of Hanslick's "Arabesques" is to be found in the work of a fellow-countryman of Debussy. Combarieu tells us in his "Music: Its Laws and Evolution" that he took the adagio of the "Pathetic" Sonata and on thin paper traced the arabesque resulting from following the lines of the melody. "It is difficult," he wrote, "to imagine anything more displeasing, more incoherent and absurd." And indeed it is impossible to imagine a more pathetic or foolish experiment.

Hanslick had noticed the analogy between motion in space and motion in time, between the color, texture, and size of an object and the pitch, timbre, and strength of a note, and argued from this that it was more practicable "to paint an object musically" than to describe by musical means the emotion aroused by the "falling snow, the crowing cock, or a flash of lightning"—a pretension which, he asserted, was simply ludicrous. To Hanslick the essence of music was "sound" and "motion." In music, that is to say, form can only reveal itself through sound and movement. As Clive Bell wrote in "Art," to those who have and hold a sense of the significance of form, what does it matter whether the forms that move them were made in Paris the day before yesterday or in Babylon 50 centuries ago? Although contemporary composers have adopted to a surprising extent his æsthetic, Mr. Dent reminded us recently that their art would probably have filled Hanslick himself with the most unspeakable horror.

Audran's "La Mascotte" Presented in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Audran's "La Mascotte," presented by the French-American Opéra-Comique at Jolson's Theater, New York, under the musical direction of Julien Clémandh; evening of Dec. 1, 1926. The cast:

Bettina.....Mlle. Jenny Syril
Fiametta.....Mlle. Sonia Alny
Pipo.....M. Hirigaray
Lorenzo XVII.....M. Servatius
Rocco.....M. Delamarcie
Frettinelli.....M. Georges Foix
Parafanti.....M. Georges Grandais
Matheo.....M. Payen

Jenny Syril makes the whole question clear to those who do not understand French, and Mr. Servatius gives it an extraordinary color of amusement to those who do. In any event, here is French opéra-bouffe reinstituted on the American stage after goodness knows how many years, and in the most authentic and intelligible manner. The action moves in an airy realm of fancy that precisely denies everything about the solid, realistic, mechanical world in which we are supposed to live today. The character scheme portrays personages the like of whom no one by travel and exploration the most thorough about this modern planet of earth could find. The music sounds notes as forgotten as those of the lyre of Orpheus. But somehow the whole thing seems wonderfully true. Showing what a vast amount, after all, correct style and unbroken tradition have to do with art.

This company was brought to the United States by George Blumenthal. So was the remarkable German opera company of four seasons ago. Once in a while a European theory of the theater is introduced to New York unaltered, unadapted and unarranged. Too soon it dissipates. Jenny Syril may have come to stay. But she can never be heard to such advantage as now, in association with singers of her own school, like the great comic, Servatius, and the masterful romantic, Hirigaray.

W. P. T.

Alfred Cortot Soloist With Boston Orchestra

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the seventh of its Friday afternoon concerts in Symphony Hall yesterday, and will repeat it tonight. Alfred Cortot was soloist. The program:

Beethoven—Overture, "Leonore," No. 3.
Beethoven—Concerto for Pianoforte No. 5 in E flat major.
Moussorgsky—"Pictures at an Exhibition" (arranged for orchestra by M. Ravel).

This is the first time Mr. Koussevitzky has presented a soloist at a symphony concert this season. Indeed it is one of the blessings of his administration that assisting artists seldom intrude upon our orchestral comfort, and when they do they must be of particular quality. Thus Mr. Cortot was welcome as an old acquaintance whose exquisitely sensitive (yet also sufficiently imperial) interpretation of the concerto could not fail to give pleasure, even though one would have preferred to hear him in a French composition. Mr. Koussevitzky's accompaniment was admirably discreet.

There is a great deal being done in the way of honoring Beethoven. Let us hope that when the centennial festival comes, next March, we shall not be overtrained. This overture was heard yesterday for the first time from Mr. Koussevitzky at a "regular" subscription concert, though it was presented by him last Tuesday afternoon in another series. That performance had served perhaps as a dress rehearsal, and yesterday's was rather more successful. That is, though the conductor's black and white dynamic scheme persisted there was greater unanimity among the instruments, the climaxes were somewhat more convincingly approached and the trumpet sounded more authoritative.

Moussorgsky's suite orchestrated by Ravel at Mr. Koussevitzky's request, was introduced to the United States by this conductr two years ago. The French composer has done an extraordinarily clever bit of work, using his mastery of the orchestra to sharpen the wit and intensify the color of these little piano pieces, while leaving their distinctively Russian flavor unimpaired. The items, however, are of uneven quality and some of them seem needlessly long—the Polish wagon was an unconscionable time getting out of hearing, and a wagon is less interesting than a Volga barge, anyhow. But the general effect was engagingly Russian. The performance was splendid. Judging by the amount of noise produced, one gathered that one of the composers at least must have attended what is known as a private pre-view of these pictures.

L. A. S.

Helen Traubel Sings With St. Louis Symphony

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—With the following program the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra gave the fourth concert of the regular series:

Overture to "Euryanthe".....Weber
"Morceau Symphonique".....Franck
Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde".....Wagner
Symphony No. 4.....Mahler

An outstanding feature of this program was the singing of Helen Traubel, a dramatic soprano, whose voice is of singular beauty and is consistently developed throughout a rather long range. Her singing of the scene from "Tristan and Isolde" was a tour de force. Power and beauty of tone above and beyond the orchestra, but ever a part of it, a never-ending readjusting of tonal balances, is an art the singer of Wagner must master; the orchestra gives of so impassioned a presentment of endless moods and impressions, and musical ideas so powerfully and richly wrought, that the artist must be far more than a mere singer. Mrs. Traubel was heard also to great advantage in the finale of the symphony by Gustav Mahler.

Why the prejudice against Mahler? Was it a matter of presumtpion on his part to have written exactly nine symphonies—equaling in numbers the Nine of Beethoven? Although of great length, Mahler's symphonies are not, for the most part, composed of musical ideas developed with symphonic breadth. Frequently his music gives the sense of a panorama of rustic scenes done in vivid greens and grays and soft yellows, set forth apparently in unrelated detail, but nevertheless, like the landscape, conveying an underlying conception of vast design.

In the printed program of this concert, "La Rédemption," by César Franck is set down as being a symphonic poem; it is, in fact, one of the four oratorios written by this great master. The Morceau is the entr'act symphonique, and is a noble piece of writing.

The Music of Julian Krein

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Nov. 9

TO PRAISE musical "wonder-children" is, in our time, an ungrateful task, and to venture forecasts as to their future development a risky undertaking. We have seen too many of the "wonder-children" of the last generation develop in a manner which, when they had left the stage of childhood, allowed merely of "wonder" as to the small artistic merit of what had seemed astonishing in relation to their tender age.

Heretofore, with very few exceptions, the domain of the prodigy has been the field of reproductive art. Numberless youthful pianists and violinists have appeared meteorically on the horizon during the two decade past, only to disappear as suddenly as they came. As far a memory serves, only Bronislaw Huberman, Josef Szigeti and—with some limitations—Ferenc Vecsey, all violinists, have kept the promise of their youthful efforts.

In the realm of productive art—composition—the candidates were far less numerous. Erich Wolfgang Korngold is probably the only one of the composing "wonder-children" to be seriously counted with within recent years. His early products were remarkable, considering his age. They teemed with a talent which gave promises of a great future which later years have not, perhaps, fully redeemed. But great as young Korngold's talent was, it was firmly rooted in examples, notably in the two dominating figures of the time, Richard Strauss and Giacomo Puccini.

A Formidable Output

The young composer who has recently arrived at Vienna and created deep interest in professional circles, Julian Krein, is probably more than a mere prodigy. The lad who is now 13 years old, is the son of Gregory Krein, and nephew of Alexander Krein, both composers of contemporary Russia. He was born at Moscow. His musical talent manifested itself at the age of five years, and his first compositions were written, if I am rightly informed, when he was eight years old. Within the five years that have since elapsed, this slender boy with the searching blue eyes has produced an output that is formidable, comprising a symphony, the original second movement of which he has later made over into an independent composition—Hebrew in character, like the symphony itself; a suite for chamber orchestra, shortly to be produced in Russia and at Vienna; a string quartet in one movement; two pianoforte sonatas, one of which has been published at Moscow, and a large number of smaller compositions for piano and for violin.

I have heard Julian Krein play much of his music, and to say that it is wonderful is not an exaggeration. Lest I be accused of a tendency to superlatives, let us first dwell upon its evident weaknesses—weaknesses quite natural in the products of one so young. The boy is, of course, still entangled in examples; hearing his music, one easily detects affinities with Scriabin as regards the general melodic pattern, and with neo-French examples in the fluency of diction and strong sense of formal finish.

Logical Structure

While such seeming electicisms are bound to bring Krein's music close to the heart of the more conservative hearer, he has, however, infinitely more to give to the musician of more progressive tendencies: the uncompromising logic of his part writing and musical structure, which go often to the point of harshness, reveal a leaning toward and a full understanding of the advanced theories of the modern radicals, notably Arnold Schönberg. (Like Schönberg, incidentally, young Krein is at once something of a poet and a painter as well.)

Most astonishing of all: Julian Krein's earliest compositions are devised in what modern terminology has come to name "atonal" language! If some of his older colleagues and adepts of atonalism may be open to a suspicion of labored originality, such mistrust is surely not in place toward the music which this Russian boy wrote at the age of 8 years. Indeed the case of Krein would seem to contradict those who see in "atonalism" an acquired habit rather than a primitive, spontaneous utterance of one still unspoiled by convention and unaffected by diatonic tradition.

It is evident, and a conversation with the boy confirms it, that his inner ear has been "hearing" atonally and has developed themes and inventions along such lines, from the very outset. Young Krein's "inner ear," by the way, is astonishing; he composes, of course, without the aid of a pianoforte, and he reads and "hears" the most complicated orchestral scores, like those of Schönberg, Berg or Webern, at first sight, much to the astonishment and admiration of the composers themselves.

As a pianistic performer, notably of his own music, Julian Krein is far less notable than as a composer. He plays his own music with an "objectiveness," not to say indifference, which would seem to indicate that he considers his pianistic activities as a negligible quantity. The piano, it seems, interests him merely as a medium for the realization of his musical visions, as an instrument for the reproduction of his works—not as a thing to be regarded for its own sake, or as a vehicle for dexterity and technical display. It is comforting, indeed, to find a "child prodigy" who is not a born virtuoso but a born composer.

Los Angeles Literary Theater

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29 (Special Correspondence) — A semiprofessional group of players, known as the Los Angeles Literary Theater, which has held together for five years, recently gave the Pacific coast its first view of Lennox Robinson's Irish folk comedy, "The White-headed Boy." It was staged under the direction of Frayne Williams, who was at one time associated with the Abbey Theater, Dublin.

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The Poet at Work

THIS most exquisite, haunting lyric — when was it written? — why? — how? — what was the source of its inspiration?—what were the successive steps in its composition?—did it spring spontaneously from a richly endowed thought, taking shape in an inconsiderable interval of the day or the night?—or was it the product of conscious fashioning and labor, hours, days, months, years even, of polishing and perfecting having been devoted to it? So we muse at times on the secrets of poesy and, so seeking, find our response in innumerable records and reminiscences.

Tennyson, we learn, composed one of his matchless lyrics without critical effort in the course of twenty minutes, the lines coming to him in their perfection as he relaxed aboard a sailing vessel; Charles Lloyd, remembered chiefly for his association with Coleridge and Lamb in their earliest published verse, wrote two sonnets in an evening; Lowell wrestled, Jacob-like, through the night with his "Commemoration Ode" to achieve it at length in a kind of incomprehensible and triumphant frenzy; Gray spent a decade and more perfecting his "Elegy" according to the dictates of his tyrannical artist's conscience.

Riley, for a contrast of figures, wrote his "If I Knew What Poets Know" during one forenoon in his father's law office, as he has obligingly recorded: "I commenced writing but had great difficulty in getting it under way. While thrumming abstractedly with my pencil, my shoes attracted my attention and I decided to have them halfsoled. I went immediately from the office down the stairway into the street, making directly for the shoeshop across the way. I remember the street was muddy. Before reaching the shop, I stopped, turned about, retraced my steps to the office and wrote the poem rapidly to its conclusion. I had to labor on it—it didn't just make itself, but in a short time it was finished; I had the shoes repaired in the afternoon."

Happily other poets have been equally obliging, recording how they have written songs, patriotic and imperishable, in a few fecund hours, how they have produced sonnets and odes without appreciable effort, or again have labored intensely and for prolonged periods.

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There are then, as it appears, two kinds of poetry just as there are two kinds of prose—the automatic, springing in full-blown perfection from the author's hand, and the constructive to which he devotes intelligent, artistic censorship. Of the first, which history affirms is no uncommon gift, the extreme is found in such a product as the poems of Patience Worth; of the second the ultimate example is Poe's "Raven," whose peculiar genesis is set down in minute detail in "The Philosophy of Composition." The great bulk of poetry lies somewhere between, seemingly nearer the latter.

Regarding poetry of the spontaneous, or automatic, type there is little to be learned that may be accounted of value to the would-be poet. Its secrets are inscrutable and doubtless will remain so always. Whether it bespeaks a higher form of talent or merely the operation of disciplined thought is one of the unfathomable mysteries. Matthew Arnold, in defining the poet as a seer rather than a fashioner, would seem to class it as the higher form of writing; likewise Emerson in his apt comparison of poetry to a hearing of the primal music. But Emerson, as we know from his notes, did not always hear in the finished metrical form. Between the initiatory hearing and the perfect poem occurred the conscious constructing process, which is our present concern.

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"Perseverance is one thing and genius quite another—nor can all the Quarterlies in Christendom confound them," maintained Poe in quite another strain than that in which he depicted the fashioning of his best-known poem "step by step, with the precision and rigid consequence of a mathematical problem." Even so it is to the fashioner, the plodder even, that the would-be hearer must turn for assistance. Here, whether his merits are of the first or second or even lesser order, is the tyro's most valuable source of information—and inspiration. Here is his only available teacher and guide.

"Wanting the 'divine afflatus,' the poet then may wilfully and deliberately set about the task of composition, choosing his subject, determining his metre?

"Yes," answers a goodly chorus of voices. Nothwithstanding a truly famous authority to the contrary he may and does say to himself, "I shall make a poem." At times he may go even to the point of emphatically declaring, "I will make a poem."

"But how?" asks the tyro.

"We should manage our thoughts in composing a poem as shepherds do their flowers in making a garland," is Pope's rather artificial advice; "first select the choicest, and then dispose them in the proper places, where they give a lustre to each other: like the feathers in Indian crowns, which are so managed that every one reflects a part of its color and gloss on the next."

However, it is Poe who is the more helpful—in spite of his incredulous completeness or perhaps because of it—in his famous peep behind the scenes," at the wheels and pinions, the tackle for scene-shifting, the step-ladders and demon-traps, the cock's feathers, the red paint, and the black patches, which, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, constitute the properties of the literary histrio." He does not hesitate to admit that necessity may give rise to the intention of composing a poem, may indeed displace the divine afflatus.

With a similar frankness he reveals the shaping of the poem to suit the "popular and critical taste." The effect, the theme, the tone, the length, the form of his poem are all subject to the poet's will and whim. It is his conception of the "universally appreciable in literature" which ultimately determines every step in the process of composition from the test for unity to the rhythm, meter, length and arrangement of the stanza, to the nature, character and sound of the refrain.

This being the extreme type of original writing, it does not follow that the tyro shall read Poe's mode of procedure and thereupon produce another "Raven" to startle the world with its weird, appealing beauty, nor even that he shall produce something as nearly in accord with his own conception of the present "popular and critical taste." But certainly he shall read and profit to the extent of engaging in deliberate composition. He shall learn daring. He shall no longer await ecstatic intuition, but shall invite, even force, the fashioning mood. He shall keep regular hours—

"What?" asks the tyro, "the poet work regular hours like a novelist or biographer, a laborer or artisan? Impossible. He is too indolent, too temperamental."

Yet there is undeniable evidence that he often does so to distinct advantage. In this manner has Edwin Arlington Robinson achieved the ranks of the classics during his lifetime; in this manner, too, did Amy Lowell accomplish so much in the comparatively short time she devoted to poetry. Reasoning with Jane Welsh Carlyle that "a man cannot hold his genius as a sinecure,' these two have made a fetish of regularity —and with what results the whole world knows.

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The new poet, however, was not the first to discover the value of regular hours of work. Little more than a century ago Keats was bravely struggling with his "Endymion," rejoicing that he had done "some every day except the traveling ones." thanking God that "I do begin arduously where I leave off, notwithstanding occasional depressions," considering fifty lines a day "a pretty good rate" and eight hours a very proper day for a poet. He was from April till November composing the four thousand lines of this his first long poem; he spent the entire winter copying and preparing it for publication.

A whole year devoted to "Endymion!" May not this leisurely yet regular application account for the difference (hitherto unexplained) between his insipid and sentimental boyish verses and his truly incomparable great odes produced so soon thereafter? The odes being achieved with greater ease, approaching so nearly the automatic type, it does not necessarily follow that spontaneity may be acquired. Yet there are those who so believe and so teach —affording a ray of encouragement for the tyro. F. H.

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Work of a Peasant Boy

YANNICK STEPHAN is a young Breton peasant boy, who, less than two years ago, left the small village in Bretagne where he was born and came to the Riviera where, still more recently, he developed a talent for pen-and-ink landscape drawing. Never having had a lesson in art, and looking to nature only for his model, he has already produced several interesting studies. The accompanying drawing is of a corner of the "Goats' Path" that runs from Eze station to the village of Eze, between Beaulieu and Monaco. It is one of Stephan's first works, and shows a quite remarkable power of observation and honesty of expression. It will be interesting to watch for further developments in this young artist's career.

On the Goats' Path at Sunset. From a Pen-and-Ink Drawing by Yannick Stephan

The Ancient River

What miracle is happening in the air,
Charging the very texture of the grey
With something luminous and rare?
The night goes out like an ill-parcelled fire,
And, as one lights a candle, it is day.
The extinguisher, that perks it like a spire
On the little formal church, is not yet green
Across the water: but the house-tops nigher,
The corner-lines, the chimneys—look how clean,
How new, how naked! See the batch of boats,
Here at the stairs, washed in the fresh-sprung beam! . . .
And in the piles the water frolics clear,
The ripples into loose rings wander and flee,
And we—we can behold that could but hear
The ancient River singing as he goes,
New-mailed in morning, to the ancient Sea.

—W. E. HENLEY, in "London Voluntaries."

The Plummers' Workroom

Calem and his daughter were at work together in their usual working-room, which served them for their ordinary living-room as well; and a strange place it was. There were houses in it, finished and unfinished, for Dolls of all stations in life. Suburban tenements for Dolls of moderate means; kitchens and single apartments for Dolls of the lower classes; capital town residences for Dolls of high estate. Some of these establishments were already furnished according to estimate, with a view to the convenience of Dolls of limited income; others could be fitted on the most expensive scale, at a moment's notice, from whole shelves of chairs and tables, sofas, bedsteads, and upholstery. The nobility and gentry and public in general, for whose accommodation these tenements were designed, lay, here and there, in baskets, staring straight up at the ceiling; but in denoting their degrees in society, and confining them to their respective stations (which experience shows to be lamentably difficult . . .), the makers of these Dolls had far improved on Nature, who is often forward and perverse; for they, not resting on such arbitrary marks as satin, cotton-print, and bits of rag, had superadded striking personal differences which allowed of no mistake. Thus, the Doll-lady of Distinction had wax limbs of perfect symmetry; but only she and her compeers; the next grade in the social scale being made of leather; and the next of coarse linen stuff. As to the common-people, they had just so many matches out of tinderboxes for their arms and legs, and there they were—established in their sphere at once, beyond the possibility of getting out of it.

There were various other samples of his handicraft, besides Dolls, in Caleb Plummer's room. There were Noah's Arks, in which the Birds and Beasts were an uncommonly tight fit, I assure you; though they could be crammed in anyhow, at the roof, and rattled and shaken into the smallest compass. By a bold poetical license, most of these Noah's Arks had knockers on the doors; inconsistent appendages perhaps, as suggestive of morning callers and a Postman, yet a pleasant finish to the outside of the building. There were scores of melancholy little carts which, when the wheels went round, performed most doleful music. . . . There were little tumblers in red breeches, incessantly swarming up high obstacles of red tape, and coming down, head first, on the other side; and there were innumerable old gentlemen of respectable, not to say venerable appearance . . . flying over horizontal pegs, inserted, for the purpose, in their own street doors. There were beasts of all sorts; horses in particular, of every breed, from the spotted barrel on four pegs, with a small tippet for a mane, to the thoroughbred rocker on his highest mettle. As it would have been hard to count the dozens upon dozens of grotesque figures that were ever ready to commit all sorts of absurdities on the turning of a handle . . . for very little handles will move men and women to as strange performances, as any Toy was ever made to undertake. In the midst of all these objects, Caleb and his daughter sat at work. . . .

The care imprinted in the lines of Caleb's face, and his absorbed and dreamy manner, which would have sat well on some alchemist or abstruse student, were at first sight an odd contrast to his occupation, and the trivialities about him. But trivial things, invented and pursued for bread, become very serious matters of fact; and, apart from this consideration, I am not at all prepared to say, myself, that if Caleb had been a Lord Chamberlain, or a Member of Parliament, or a lawyer, or even a great speculator, he would have dealt in toys one whit less whimsical; while I have a very great doubt whether they would have been as harmless.—From Dickens, in "The Cricket on the Hearth."

Shakespeare to Himself

Of one thing we may be certain. To himself Shakespeare was a very different fact from what he now seems to the English-speaking world. To people of our time he generally presents himself as an isolated, supreme genius. To people of his own time—and he was a man of his own time himself—he was certainly nothing of the kind; he was no divine prophet, no superhuman seer, whose utterances should edify and guide posterity; he was only one of a considerable company of hard-working playwrights, whose work at the moment seemed neither more nor less serious than that of any other school of theatrical writers. Nothing but the lapse of time could have demonstrated two or three facts now so commonplace that we are apt to forget they were not always obvious.

First of all, the school of literature in which his work belongs—the Elizabethan drama—proved to have been one of the most completely typical phenomena in the whole history of fine arts. It took little more than half a century to emerge from an archaic tradition, to develop into great imaginative vitality, and to decline into a formal tradition, no longer archaic, but if possible less vital than the tradition from which it emerged. In this typical literary evolution, again, Shakespeare's historical position happens to have been almost central; some of his work belongs to the earlier period of the Elizabethan drama, much of it to the most intensely vital, some of it to the decline. This fact alone—that in a remarkably typical school of art he is the most comprehensively typical figure—would make him worth serious attention.

The third commonplace invisible to his contemporaries, however, is so much more important than either of the others that nowadays it obscures them, and indeed obscures the whole subject. This most typical writer of our most broadly typical literary school happened to be an artist of first-rate genius. Throughout the Elizabethan drama there were flashes of genius; in general, however, the work of the Elizabethan dramatists was so adapted to the conditions of the Elizabethan stage that, after a lapse of three centuries, its flashes of genius have faded into the obscurity of bookshelves, where they serve now chiefly to lighten the drudgery of men who study the history of literature. In the case of Shakespeare, the genius was so strong and all-permeating that his work, from beginning to end, has survived every vestige of the conditions for which it was made. We are apt now to forget that it was made for any other conditions than those amid which, generation by generation, we find it. . . .

We shall have done much if we can learn to see in him a man of normal artistic temperament, developing, in spite of its scale, in a normal way, under the known conditions which surrounded the Elizabethan theatre.—BARRETT WENDELL, in "William Shakespeare."

The Steading

Day slowly passes from the hushed grey world
That sinks, with gloaming, to a deeper dream.
On the brown fields the mist, unstirring, broods;
The highway puddles lose their silver gleam . . .
In all the woods, in all the wayside trees,
Sounds not one whisper of a restless leaf,
Or tap of falling raindrop; all is hushed.
Yet gloaming has two voices: there the stream
Murmurs its tale of silence; there the owl
Greets his old melancholy friend the night.
But here the steading has its quiet stir,
Where two great horses, weary from the plough,
Pace, steaming, to the trough to quench their thirst;
A dog springs out; a heavy booted hind
Moves with a swinging lantern in the byre,
Where lows some hidden beast in warm content;
Within the house there laughs a happy child.
The kitchen window, crimson-curtained, glows,
Calling to warmth and comfort and repose.

—W. KERSLEY HOLMES, in "In the Open."

Not Commonplace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Think you the world is commonplace?
Behold our baby's shining eyes
That see each humble, homely thing
With wonderment and glad surprise.

The tassel on the study lamp—
Its charm one likely never guesses
Until he sees the rapt delight
Our baby's rosy face expresses.

Burnished buttons on a dress,
A neighbor's scarlet hat—
Our baby finds a world of joy
In lovely things like that.

The sailing clouds, the wind-blown trees,
A barking dog, a kitten small—
Our baby views them with concern
Nor thinks them commonplace at all.

MAUDE DEVERSE NEWTON.

Above the Heavens

Above the gold the sunbeams fling
With bird-songs drifting through,
God's glory is a richer thing,
And sweeter singing too.

Above the azure wide and high,
The steady, candid blue,
God's glory is a vaster sky,
Illimitably true.

Above the faintest, farthest star
In distant chaos wrought,
God's glory, infinitely far
Transcends our feeble thought.

Yet God's rich glow, and God's great song,
And God's vast heaven of blue;
And God's far starlight ages long,
Comes down to me and you!

—AMOS R. WELLS. Collected Poems.

Lucy and Her Silver Pail

Mondays always stood out in italics at the parsonage. Not because they followed Sunday in orderly regularity, but because every Monday morning, long before the Little Girl was ready to tumble out of bed, Lucy turned in at the back gate, her face wreathed in smiles and her little pail in her hand. It would have been impossible to picture that pail as other than the spotless shiny thing that it was, and quite as impossible to convince the Little Girl that it was made of tin instead of the gleaming silver of her imagination.

Looking out of the bedroom window, while old Mammy tried to help her into her clothes, the Little Girl, dancing about on one foot, played a guessing game with herself as to the contents of the silver pail. It was easy enough to guess. In winter there were hard, snappy ginger cakes such as the Little Girl delighted in; in early spring there were dewy wild pansies from the hill that towered above Lucy's tiny cabin; in summer, the silver pail could scarcely keep its round lid on, so eager were the pink and white and lavender lady-slippers to tumble out into the Little Girl's blue and white pinafore.

Lucy's lady-slippers were a gigantic variety, such as grew in no other garden, and the Little Girl could amuse herself a whole morning arranging and rearranging them, playing all sorts of games in which they figured importantly as children or birds and as fairy slippers of bewildering shapes and hues.

From the shady shelter of the back porch one early summer morning Lucy's soft voice floated out to where the Little Girl played contentedly under a huge linden:

"You all don' nebber get tiard o' them lady-slippers, does you, honey chile? I says to George Ebenenezer Washington, says I, George, you all better had pick little Missie a scrumptious lot o' them posies 'cause she sure does hanker after them."

"How do they get such pretty colors, Lucy?" the Little Girl called back.

Lucy shook out the soft white frock she was handling and smiled knowingly: "You all 'll have to come close now. Old Lucy don' dare tell secrets too loud. Some folks don' zactly comprehen' sech things, they ain't observin' enough."

The Little Girl gathered up a handful of blossoms in a handkerchief and sat down expectantly on the porch floor exactly at Lucy's feet.

"It's the sunshine, chile, what does it," Lucy whispered huskily, "de sunshine sendin' its rays ob light straight down to the posies, an' them lady-slippers, bein' sort o' ready and expectant-like catches the rays o' sunshine. Them pink ones is part and passel of de sunset, them that's sort o' purple got a ray what was leanin' gainst a storm cloud."

"But the white ones, Lucy, how about them?"

Lucy rested her hands against the tub in sudden silence, then a smile lighted up her dear black face:

"Don' you all let on you knows this, 'cause flowers is awful pertic'lar with their secrets, 'specially slippers, but them white ones am colored that way, all pale and still-like, by moonbeams, an' de sun ain't got no say 'tall 'bout them."

It was assuring to look at Lucy as he soaped and rubbed and wrung her clothes to the tune of some loved old hymn. The Little Girl always watched the swift skill with which she went about her heavy task admiringly. There was no doubt that Lucy was beautiful in her rich bronze way with her soft dark eyes and white teeth that flashed against her skin as she smiled. The fact that six little stairsteps waited at home for her did not detract from the joy that Lucy took in her work.

Not once in the years that she had been coming to the parsonage had she forgotten to bring in the "silver pail" some trifle for the Little Girl, and always the pail went back with some delectable remembrance in it for that one of Lucy's half-dozen who had behaved best during the week.

"It war Mosella, dis las' time, honey. She war so good all week I don' got 'customed to it; but soon as she got de silver pail an' 'et up her sugar cakes, she let out ter see how much mischief she could do, seems like. I tole her she couldn't count on gettin' de silber pail agin for seben weeks an' dat war soberin'."

There was always the joy of driving home with Lucy as the sun dipped below the hills. The last thing the Little Girl saw as Lucy turned in at her gate was the pail itself, dented here and there, but as bright and shining as a "silver pail" could be.

Seeing London at Home

We are sometimes told that the American visitor sees more of London than the people who live in it. This, I think, is true only in a superficial sense. The American sees more of guide-book London, but the Londoner sees more of the London that is worth seeing. He sees his own house and his friends' houses—building, that contain far more of the things . . . interesting to him than cathedrals and palaces and museums of the arts. He sees his own garden, which contains more pleasures for him than the greatest of the parks, and he sees his own cat, which surpasses the King's horses or the lordliest beast in the Zoo as the paragon of animals.

And do not think that he does not see as many novelties as if he were taxi-ing from church to church and from museum to museum in a foreign city. The seasons alone should give a man all the novelty he needs. The very street in which he lives changes from hour to hour. It is one street when the sun is shining, another street in rain, and another under the full moon. Foreign travel is pleasant chiefly because it makes us realize that we are among novelties, but when we are sufficiently awake to see the constant flow of novelties in the world at our doors, we can enjoy all the excitement of foreign travel along with the pleasure of being at home. . . . If I were offered a free trip around the world, I might accept the offer through weakness, but I do not wish to go round the world. Have I not been round the sun once a year ever since I was born? That seems to have satisfied any cravings I may have had for distant travel, or at least to have made a jaunt round this pigmy earth a matter of small importance. —From "The Money Box," by ROBERT LYND.

Profit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE making of profit, in the sense of material gain, has long engaged the attention of the business world. To establish and carry on business in such a manner as to bring increase in national wealth has been the chief purpose behind the promotion of industry. Attention has been so fixed upon the goal of making profit, that the methods involved have oftentimes not been called into question.

This view of business and its relation to profit is undergoing a decided change; for, however slowly it may be, mankind is awakening to the understanding that right profit comes only from the promotion of good, from the bringing of spiritual truth, in some degree, into human experiences. The teachings of Christ Jesus are clear on this point. "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," he declared. How, then, can any enterprise, conducted solely with the desire for material gain, result in true profit? The term "flesh," it seems, as used by the Nazarene on various occasions, includes the sum total of materiality, the sum total of all the beliefs and activities which constitute the world of material sense.

In the light of this reasoning, it follows that profit, to represent true gain, the acquisition of something permanent and good, must result from the gaining of spiritual understanding—must deal with the divine, with God and His perfect creation, including man. The Scriptural story of Peter and John, who, entering the gate of the temple, were accosted by one asking alms, illustrates the point at issue. Peter replied, "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." And we learn that the impotent man, healed on the instant, arose and entered the temple, "walking, and leaping, and praising God."

Who shall say that this experience did not bring to the one in need the greatest profit; not alone in that he was healed of infirmity, but more important still in that Peter's enlightened understanding, brought to bear upon an erroneous condition due to wrong thinking, revealed something of God's glory. Thus did the disciple demonstrate the power of Spirit to destroy the beliefs of the flesh. Likewise, Christian Science is proving that spiritual power may be brought to bear upon erroneous conditions of every type, bringing harmony in place of discord, peace in place of strife, success in place of failure, profit in place of loss.

Further light is shed on the subject of gain, that is, of profit-making, by other sayings of the Master. "For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" he inquired of his listeners. These words, addressed to the people and his disciples, also contain a keynote to Jesus' teaching. Material gain which serves to increase the false conclusion that matter—material riches—is true substance, is not of advantage to anyone. Rather, such gain may be detrimental if it strengthens in belief the false concept of life and substance. It follows, then, that true profit comes only as one gains in the acquisition of "the things of the Spirit," that is, of spiritual understanding.

When this great truth is grasped, men will no longer strive for profit for its own sake. Rather will they undertake to enlarge their expression of good through increased right activity in the service of their fellows. When the desire for service supplants the desire for material profit, then will the world have lost much of its selfishness; and in the joy of true service will be found the greatest reward. It follows, however, that when one has relinquished the desire for personal gain, and supplanted it with the desire for right service through promoting the well-being of mankind, true profit will increase, and that without the danger of losing one's "own soul," that is, of becoming so immersed in the depths of materiality as to lose the true concept of reality, of God and of man.

The great awakening among the thoughtful as to the true meaning of profit is bringing a constantly increasing number to the conclusion that service to God through service to humanity furnishes the only avenue to profit-making in its true sense. When it is learned that the true purpose of business is to promote good, through rendering service to men, then the way is opened to the greatest returns, the richest dividends,—dividends measured in terms of spiritual growth.

If growth in spiritual attainment seems slow, there is satisfaction in knowing one is moving in the right direction, toward the attainment of spiritual truth. Of the time involved in this enlightenment Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 233), "How long it must be before we arrive at the demonstration of scientific being, no man knoweth,—not even 'the Son but the Father:' but the false claim of error continues its delusions until the goal of goodness is assiduously earned and won." In attaining the "goal of goodness," true profits, spiritual riches, will become one's own.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

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STOCKS TAKE REACTIONARY PRICE TURN

Activity and Wide Fluctuations in Baldwin Market Feature

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Stock prices displayed a complete reversal of form today, an opening outburst of strength being followed by heavy realizing throughout the list.

A sudden selling movement in Baldwin, which carried that stock from 164 to 154 before the end of the first hour, caused the change in speculative sentiment, but a few issues continued to show independent strength.

Violent fluctuations in Baldwin probably were the result of published reports that a Chicago pool had made a "killing" in the stock. The company has received an unusually large number of orders within the last two months, and the feeling persists in Wall Street, despite frequent official denials, that the sale of its valuable Philadelphia real estate will be arranged next year, and some special distribution made to stockholders.

Prior to the break in Baldwin, there was a brisk demand for the motor shares, under the leadership of General Motors, Hudson and Jordan, which presumably were marked up in anticipation of a favorable public reception of their new models to be shown early next month. By-Products Coke, Kelsey Wheel and Manhattan Electrical Supply also were conspicuously strong, selling 2½ to 3½ points higher.

International Harvester was marked up more than 4 points to 146½, the highest price in seven years, and heavy accumulation took place in Famous Players, International Combustion and Colorado Fuel.

On the other hand, Commercial Solvents B, Allied Chemical and Coca Cola were conspicuously heavy.

Rails were sluggish.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 900,000 shares.

Another jump in French francs to a new peak for the year around 3.96 cents featured initial dealings in the foreign exchange market.

With bond price averages in new high ground after a record-breaking week of new offerings; the market today continued to display a strong tone.

Sugar company issues made the best showing in response to the recent improvement in trade conditions and in the affairs of individual companies.

Warner bonds were comparatively strong, rallying 1 to 2 points, while American Sugar Refining 6s advanced fractionally.

Another advance in the French franc to the highest point of the year, not far from 4 cents, kept buying interest alive in French obligations, although some of the French rails eased off on profit-taking. Mexican issues continued to gain.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Irregularity during the balance of the month would seem a more logical anticipation than general strength, however, because of the tendency to even up commitments before the end of the year and the practice of buying and selling for tax purposes.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Barring a "bolt from the blue," we can see no immediate prospect of a bad slump in security values, but on the other hand can see no reason why one should generate enough optimism to buy many stocks up at these high levels.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: On the whole the impression is that except after erally sound situation. major industrial depressions, it is almost unprecedented that industrial activity continues at top-notch for three successive years. Chiefly for that reason, and not because of any inherent weakness, we incline toward a conservative attitude in respect to the majority of industrial stocks.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The market is experiencing a gradual broadening out, and public interest is growing sufficiently to suggest that the volume of trading will further expand.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.: A real uptrend is on and bids fair to develop with interruption into the more commonly called January rise. Except for the ever-present need of conservatism and discrimination values prive levels are high, we are inclined to advocate the long side for the present.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: We believe it likely that the industrial averages may register a further gain before profit-taking that will be sufficient to bring about moderate loss in average prices will occur. We do not expect such profit-taking to mark the end of the current upswing.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Dec.	11.90	12.11	11.85	12.10	11.91
Jan.	11.62	11.85	11.55	11.83	11.67
Mar.	11.85	12.07	11.85	12.05	11.95
May	12.07	12.28	12.02	12.24	12.14
July	12.30	12.49	12.25	12.44	12.36
Oct.	12.52	12.66	12.46	12.65	12.52

Spots 12.35, up 20.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev. close
Dec.	12.67	12.86	12.57	12.84	11.68
Jan.	11.67	11.87	11.58	11.85	11.73
March	11.96	12.01	11.72	11.99	11.88

Chicago Cotton

	High	Low	Close	Prev. close
Dec.	11.80	11.45	11.74	11.60
Jan.	11.87	11.58	11.80b	11.68
March	12.05	11.82	12.05	11.85

b Bid.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.16	6.17	6.14	6.17	6.23
Jan.	6.25	6.26	6.20	6.26	6.34
Mar.	6.30	6.35	6.29	6.35	6.43
May	6.42	6.46	6.42	6.46	6.55
July	6.54	6.56	6.53	6.56	6.65
Oct.	6.67	6.67	6.64	6.66	6.75

Spots 6.30, down 12. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British) 3000; (American) 1500.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Dec.	1.38	1.39⅞	1.35	1.39⅝
May	1.40	1.41⅞	1.40	1.41⅝
July	1.32⅝	1.34	1.32½	1.33¾
Corn				
Dec.	.73⅝	.75	.73⅛	.74⅜
May	.81⅞	.83⅜	.81⅜	.83¼
July	.84⅜	.86¼	.84⅝	.85⅝
Oats				
Dec.	.43⅛	.44	.43½	.43⅞
May	.48½	.48⅝	.48	.48⅝
July	.47⅜	.47⅞	.47⅛	.47⅝
Lard				
Jan.	12.60	12.67	12.52	12.62
May	12.40	12.57	12.40	12.55

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.31⅜	1.30⅝	1.31⅜
May	1.36⅛	1.35¼	1.36⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
Dec.	1.35½	1.34	1.34⅝
May	1.36⅛	1.35¼	1.36

RELAX GERMAN GOND RULING

By Wireless

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 4—The Association of Amsterdam stock brokers which thus far have refused "German loans the official price list on the Amsterdam exchange, has now permitted such quotations for loans of enterprises which have not made use of the valorization regulations fixed by Germne law in order to redeem old loans."

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 4	Last Dec. 3
200 Abitibi	90	89¾	89¾	..
100 Ab & Straus	57	57	57	..
100 Adv-Ru	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
100 do pf	34½	34½	34½	34
100 Ahumada	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
600 Air Reduc	141½	140	140	140¾
300 Ajax Rub	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
23400 Allied Ch	141⅜	139½	139¾	142⅜
200 Amal Leath	18¾	18⅜	18½	18¼
300 Allis-Ch pf	110	110	110	..
60 Am Ag Ch	13	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
100 do C pf	44	44	44	44½
400 Am Bk Note	44⅝	44½	44½	44⅝
100 Am Beet pf	61	61	61	61⅞
300 Am Bosch	17¼	17	17¼	17
300 Am Brake	145	144	144	..
100 Am Br Bov	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
100 do pf	96½	96½	96½	96
2500 Am Can	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	52½
1600 Am Car	104¼	102	104¼	102⅝
100 Am Chain A	25½	25½	25½	25½
100 Am Chile ct	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	..
200 Am&FP pf	86⅞	86	86	86⅝
100 Am Hide	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
100 do pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	..
200 Am Int Crp	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
19600 Am Loco	112⅝	109	111⅝	108⅞
1400 Am S Razor	60⅞	60	60½	60¾
100 Am Ship	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
900 Am Pw & Lt	61⅝	61	61	61½
1700 Am Smelt	136⅝	135½	135½	135⅝
200 do pf	119¾	119½	119¾	..
300 Am Steel	44½	44½	44½	44¾
1000 Am Sugar	83¼	82½	82¾	83¾
700 Am T & T	149⅞	149¾	149⅞	149¾
800 Am WWrks	61	60¾	60¾	61¼
1100 Am Wool	33½	32	32	32¼
200 Am Wool pf	87	87	87	86½
1300 Am Zinc	8½	7⅝	8½	..
2800 Am Zinc pf	48	47	48	46½
600 Anaconda	48	47¾	48	48
100 Anch Can	40	40	40	40
1000 Armour A	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	16⅛
800 Armour B	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
200 Asso DG	42¾	42¼	42¾	43⅜
200 Asso DG 1pf	101½	101¼	101½	..
100 Atchison	156⅝	155	155½	156⅝
200 Atl Bfn&A	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3700 Atl Coast rts	16⅝	16	16	16⅜
1000 Atl Coast L	206	202½	202½	205⅝
1900 Atl Refin	111	109	110	111⅝
100 Atl Refin pf	116½	116½	116½	116¾
200 Austin N	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
200 Auto Knitter	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200 Auto Knit pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44½
43200 Baldwin	164	154	154½	162
1400 Balt & Ohio	106¾	105⅝	106	106⅞
400 Bangor & A	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅝
1600 Barnsdall A	28½	27⅞	28	28¾
300 Barnsdall B	26¾	26	26	26¼
300 Beechnut	59½	59½	59½	..
200 Pelding	29	28⅞	29	29
2300 Beth Steel	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	46⅞
400 Bloom'dale	37½	37⅜	37½	37⅜
200 Booth Fish	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
500 Briggs	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅛
400 Br Man Tr	71¾	71½	71½	71½
100 Bruns Balke	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35½
400 Burroughs	121½	120	120	120¾
100 Bush Term	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..
400 Butte & Sup	13¾	12⅞	13¼	12⅝
700 Butterick	56¼	55½	56⅝	55
100 Byers Co	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅝
100 Cal Packing	68¾	68¾	68¾	69
2100 Cal Pet	31½	31¼	31¼	31⅜
100 Callahan	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
100 Cal & Ariz	66½	66½	66½	65
200 Can Dry	37	37	37	37⅛
800 Can Pac	163⅜	162¾	163¼	163¼
200 Case Thresh	154½	154½	154½	154
300 Case pf	111⅛	111½	111½	..
100 Cen Leather	8	8	8	..
200 Cen Alloy	30	29⅞	29⅞	30¼
300 Cerro de P	62⅝	62½	62½	63¼
500 Cert-Teed	44	44	44	44¼
200 Chandler pf	24	24	24	..
3600 Ches & Ohio	163⅞	161¾	162	162½
100 Chi Gt West	9	9	9	..
200 Chi Gt W pf	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
400 Chi M&SP	9¾	9	9	9¼
400 CM&SP pf ct	18¼	17⅞	18½	19¼
100 Chi & NW	77	77	77	77
100 Chi& NW pf	123	123	123	..
1200 Chi R I	68⅝	68	68⅝	68⅝
100 Chi R I 7%	106½	106½	106½	107
100 Childs	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
1600 Chile Cop	32½	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝
1700 Christie Br	39	38⅝	38⅝	39⅜
16000 Chrysler	37⅝	37⅝	37⅞	38
100 Cluett Pbdy	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61
1800 Collins A	57⅝	57	57	57¼
1400 CollinsA pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	113⅝
2000 Coca Cola	168⅞	166¼	166¼	169
10700 Colo F&I	45⅝	43⅜	44⅛	44⅜
100 Col Carbon	68½	68¼	68¼	68¾
100 Col Gas	89½	89¼	89½	90
100 Col Gas new	89¾	89¾	89¾	90
1400 Col G pf n	101¾	101	101	101¼
200 Com Cred	19	18⅞	19	18½
100 Com C pf B	22	22	22	22
2500 Com Sol B	230¾	225	225	230
5800 Congoleum	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	20⅞
800 Con Bak A	69¾	69¼	69½	69½
1200 Con Bak B	9	9	9	9⅛
400 Con Ry Cu pf	70¾	70½	70¾	70⅝
100 Con Dist	1½	1½	1½	1½
3700 Con Gas	111⅝	110¾	111⅛	111½
600 Con Textile	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500 Cont Can	75	74⅜	75	74¾
900 Cont Motors	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
5500 Con Bak pf	91	91	91	91
... Corn Prod	50¼	49⅞	50	50¼
700 Coty	60¼	60¼	60¼	60⅜
700 Crucible	78¾	77½	78¼	78¼
100 Crucible pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	..
1000 Cuba Co	35	34	34	35⅛
800 Cuba Cane	10¼	10	10	10
1300 Cuba Cane pf	47⅜	46¼	46¾	47⅝
400 Cub Am S	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝
500 Cub Dom S	18¼	18	18⅜	18⅜
100 Cudahy	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½
100 Cushman	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97
1600 Dome Mines	10⅞	10⅝	11	11⅛
4800 Dunon	108⅛	107⅞	108	107⅞
200 Dunlop pf	108	108	108	107⅜
400 Davison	27	27	27	27⅜
300 Del Lac&W	144⅜	143¾	144¼	144⅜
200 Del & Hud	174½	172½	172½	172½
400 Det Edison	134⅜	133⅞	134⅜	134
100 Detroit E R	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	39½
100 Dev & Pr	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3200 Det Ed rts	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅞
4700 Dodge A	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
100 Dodge pf	82	82	82	82
300 East Kodak	121½	121½	121½	121¼
500 Eaton Axle	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24
100 Elec Auto	67	67	67	67
400 Elec Battery	83¾	82⅞	83⅜	83⅞
2200 Elec Boat	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10
700 Elec L&P	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3300 Elec Refrig	34	33½	33⅝	34¼
1000 Elec P S	23	22⅝	23	23⅛
200 Erie SS	24	23¾	23¾	24¼
1300 Erie	40¾	40¼	40¼	40¼
1200 Erie 1 pf	49¼	49	49	49¾
200 Erie 2 pf	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1300 Eureka Vac	60¼	59⅝	60	59⅝
31600 Fam Play	119⅜	116	119¼	116½
800 Fed Lt & Tr	42	41⅝	42	42
100 Fed Lt&T pf	72½	72½	72½	..
100 Fifth Ave	16	16	16	16
100 Fed M&S	81½	81½	81½	81
100 Fed M&S pf	74	72½	74	72
600 Fed M&S pf	99½	99½	99½	..
100 First Nat Stl	31¼	31	31¼	30¾
700 Fid Ins	190	190	190	..
2100 Fisk Rubber	17¾	17	17¼	17⅜
3300 Fleischm'n	49⅝	48¾	49	49½
1500 Foundation	81	81	81½	81½
1800 Fox A	73	72¼	73	73⅜
15600 Freeport Tx	36	34⅝	34⅝	36⅛
100 Gabriel	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
500 Gardner M	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
600 GenAmTk	47⅜	47	47⅜	47⅜
7200 Gen Asphalt	87	85½	86⅝	86⅜
1700 Gen Elec	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜	86⅜
800 Gen Elec Sp	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
700 Gen Gas&E	47½	145	145¾	145
102800 Gen Motors	146⅝	120¾	120⅝	120¾
100 Gen Mot rts	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35¼
100 Gen ODA ct	35⅝	84⅝	85	85
500 Gen Rys	85	84⅝	85	48
1700 Gimbel Br	47¼	46⅝	47¼	..
100 Gimbel pf	102¾	102½	102½	..
200 Glidden	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1100 Goodrich	44½	43¾	44⅜	44⅜
700 Goodrich pf	97	96¾	96⅞	97⅛
700 Goodyear pf	98	98	98	98
3000 Gothim, new	61½	60½	61¼	61
700 Gothim	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
200 Gould Co-op	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35¼
500 Granby	80¾	80¼	80¼	80½
700 Grt Nor pf	80¾	80¼	80¼	79¾
400 Gt Nor Ore	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¼
700 Grt W Sug	107	107	107	107
400 Greene-Can	28⅛	27¾	28	28
800 Guan Sug	10	9¾	10	10
700 Houston Oil	59¾	58⅝	59⅜	59¼
100 Hud Man	39	39	39	48¾
13500 Hudson Mot	49¼	47⅞	48¼	..
1400 Hupp Mot	21¼	21	21	21
200 Ill Central	121⅞	121½	121½	..
15800 Ind Oil & G	30	29⅝	30	29¾
300 Indian Refin	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
200 Indian Ref ct	8	8	8	..
700 Inland St	40½	40¼	40½	..
400 Inspiration	27	26⅞	27	26½
500 Interboro R	49¼	48	49¼	48
200 Inter Agri	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
100 Int Agri ppf	61	61	61	62
100 Int Business	55¼	55⅜	55½	55¼
100 Int Cement	52¼	52¼	52½	52¼
100 Int Comb	45	43	45	44
1400 Int Harv	149⅞	143¾	149¾	142¼
2100 Int Harv pf	125	124¼	125	124¼
400 Int Harv pf	125	124¼	125	124¼
300 Int Match pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
100 Int M Mar	71¾	71¼	71½	..
1800 Int MMar pf	37½	36⅝	37⅜	37½
3000 Int Nickel	39⅞	38¼	38⅝	38⅝
300 Int Paper	57⅛	57	57	57⅝
200 Int Pap 7%	97	97	97	..
200 Int Rubber	14	14⅜	14⅜	15½
1100 Int Tel & T	118⅜	117⅜	118¼	118
3200 Jordan Mot	19⅜	19	19	18¾
200 Kan City So	42⅜	42¼	42¾	43
400 Kan & Gulf	¾	¾	¾	¾
100 Kayser	44½	44½	44½	44½
300 Kelsey Wh	89¼	85	89¼	81¾
3100 Kennecott	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
400 Kraft C	63½	63½	63½	55⅜
300 Kresge	55½	55½	55½	55⅝
300 Lee Rubber	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200 Lambert Co	69⅛	68¾	69⅛	68½
400 Lehigh Val	97	97	97	96½
1000 Lehn Fink	35⅜	35	35⅜	35
300 Lago Oil	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾
300 Lim Loco	63⅜	63	63	67
11300 Loews Inc	48¼	47⅛	47⅞	46⅞
700 Liquid C	54	53	53	54
200 Loft Inc	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
200 Long Bell A	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	..
700 Loose-W	156¾	155¾	158	154½
200 Loose-W 1pf	153½	131	131	..
100 Louis & N	131	15	15	15½
100 Ludlum Stl	15	15	15	15
4000 Mack Tr	100⅝	99½	99½	100½
900 Magma Cop	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	36½
100 Man El Sup	53	53	53	49½
100 Man Elv gtd	90	90	90	..
300 Man Elv mg	52	51⅜	51⅝	51½
700 Maracaibo	21¾	20½	20½	21¼
6200 Marland Oil	56	55½	56⅜	56
6100 Marland rts	1	1	1	1
300 Marlin Rock	28½	28¾	28¾	..
100 Math Alkali	85	85	85	22⅝
300 Maytag	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅝
100 Met-Gld pf	25	25	25	25
400 Mex Seabd	8	..	..	..
100 Miami Cop	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
100 Midland pf	110	110	110	..
200 Mid Cont	31¾	31	31	31⅜
100 Mid Cont pf	102	102	102	102½
600 Mid States	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 Mid S ct	½	½	½	½
100 Miller Rub	35	35	35	35
100 Mo K&T	34½	34½	34¾	34⅝
700 Mo KT pf	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	95⅞
800 Mo Pac	38⅞	38¾	38¾	38¾
500 Mo Pac pf	89⅝	89¼	89¾	89¾
200 Mont Pw	82¼	82	82	66¾
3200 Mont Ward	66⅝	65⅝	66	66¼
1000 Moon Mot	12⅜	12	12	12
1000 Mother Lode	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300 Motion Pic	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
2600 Motometer A	38½	37	38	37
300 Murry Body	6½	6½	6½	6½
500 Murry ct	6½	6½	6½	6½
5900 Nash Mot	58⅝	57	57¼	58½
400 Nat Bisc	97½	97	97	97½
200 Nat Cash R	40⅞	40½	40⅝	40½
200 Nat Clo&S	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
200 Nat C&S pf	60	60	60	71⅝
5200 Nat Dairy	73	71⅞	72⅜	..
1700 Nat Dpt Sto	28¼	27⅞	28¼	..
100 Nat Enam	27	27	27	..
500 Nat Pw&Lt	20½	20¼	20⅜	20½
800 Nat Supply	83⅜	82⅝	83	83
5000 Nev Cons	16¼	16	16	16
800 NY Air Br	43¾	43¾	43⅞	44
1100 NY Canners	23½	22½	22½	23¼
1900 NY Central	134⅞	134⅛	134⅜	134½
400 NY C&St L	190¼	190	190	191
1600 NY Dock	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	34⅜
1600 NY NH&H	42⅞	42¾	42⅝	42⅝
300 Niag F pf	29	28¾	29	28⅝
500 Norf South	37⅝	37½	37½	37⅝
500 Norf & W pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
2900 No Am	49½	49	49½	49½
100 No Am pf	51½	51½	51½	..
300 No Pac	79¾	78¾	79¼	79¼
2700 Norwalk T	5¼	4⅞	5	..
100 Nunnally	15¾	15¼	15½	15⅜
300 Omnibus	36	35½	36	..
200 Onyx Hos	36	36	36	32½
600 Orpheum	32½	32	32¼	32¾
2700 Otis Elev	128¾	127	128¾	127¾
200 Otis Elev pf	108	108	108	..
800 Otis Steel	8¼	..	..	8¼
800 Otis Stl ppf	70	69¾	70	70
100 Outlet Co	52½	52½	52½	53
500 Owens Bot	83¾	82¾	83¾	83
500 Pac Oil	1½	1½	1½	1½
1300 Packard M	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅝
900 Paige Det	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	10
100 Pan-Am Pet	64	64	64	63⅝
1500 Pan Am B	34¼	33½	33½	34
1000 Pan-Am WB	34⅝	33½	34¼	34¾
500 Panhandle	16	16	16	16⅜
4300 Patha Ex A	42	40	41¾	42
1900 Penick & F	23	22¾	23	23
1400 Penn RR	56¼	56	56¼	56¼
1100 Penn Seabd	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Peoples Gas	125½	125	125¼	125¾
100 Peerless Mot	25	25	25	24½
200 Pere Marq	113	112⅞	113	113
200 Phila Read	43	42¾	42¾	43
9900 Phillips Pet	55⅝	54¾	55⅝	55⅝
1900 Phoenix H	44	44	44	43⅞
1000 Pierce-Ar	24⅛	24	24	24
400 Pierce-A pf	108	108	108	110½
2600 Pierce Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4000 Pitts Coal	72	72	72	72
1000 Pitts WV	119	117	119	119¼
600 Postum C	98	97¾	97¾	99
600 Press Steel	43¾	43¼	43¾	43
900 Prod & Ref	80¾	80¼	80¾	80¾
100 Prod & R pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
1800 Pub Serv	32½	32½	32½	32⅝
2200 Pullman	188	188¼	187¾	188
700 Punta Sug	44⅞	44¼	44¼	44⅝
700 Purity Bag A	48	48	48	..
700 Pure Oil	27¾	27¼	27¼	27⅜
4400 Radio	57¾	56¾	57¼	57¼
100 Radio pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	..
13000 RR Secur	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛	76⅛
600 Ray Copper	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2100 Reading	90⅜	89⅝	90⅛	90¼
700 Readg 1 pf	40	39¾	40	40¼
1400 Reading 1st	49⅜	49¼	49¼	49¼
500 Real E Pf	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
300 Rem Type	115	114½	115	113⅝
2400 Repiogle Stl	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
100 Repub St pf	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜	96
200 Royal Dutch	49¼	49	49¼	49¼
100 Safety Cable	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
800 StL&SF	102¾	102¼	102¼	102⅝
100 StL&SF pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
100 StL SW pf	77	77	77	..
400 Savage A	71	70	70	71
100 Seabd A L pf	38	11	11	11
900 Seneca Cop	3	3	3	3
100 Shattuck	64¾	64¾	64¾	63
800 Shell Union	30½	30	30½	30½
900 Shubert Th	60	59	60	59
1000 Simmons	33	33	33	33¼
1000 Simms Pet	19½	19	19½	19¾
3000 Sinclair	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
100 Sinclair pf	97	96¾	97	96¾
2700 Skelly Oil	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
300 Sloss Shef	126	126	126	127
1100 So PR Sug	149¼	148	148	151½
200 So Dairies A	43½	43¼	43¼	..
1200 So Pacific	106¼	106	106	106¾
800 So Railway	117½	116¾	116¾	117¼
200 So Ry pf	94	94	94	94
3400 So Ry rts	⅜	..	..	⅜
100 Spear & Co	13	13	13	13
300 Spicer Co	21¾	21½	21¾	21

STOCK MARKET TREND DURING WEEK UPWARD

Money Ease, Extra and Increased Dividends Are Prominent Factors

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (Special)—The trend of financial news and of the stock market practically throughout the week largely was a continuation of what had occurred the week before. While there were a few announcements that were not altogether favorable, the big volume of news was all that could have been desired.

It had to do chiefly again with the declaration of increased and extra dividends and the estimated and actual statements of earnings, which showed that, with a comparatively few exceptions, high records would be made for the year 1926 as a whole.

Attempts were made from time to time by professional operators to depress stocks that had been going up most rapidly, but with the exception of some highly speculative industrial specialties that always fluctuate widely, little was accomplished.

Standard industrial and railroad issues, to be sure, experienced recessions from day to day, to the extent of 2 or 3 points but that was all, and on a moderate amount of new buying, quickly came back to the levels from which they had tended downward, and in many cases reached still higher levels.

In fact it was pointed out by keen observers that, with business as good as it has been this year in the United States as a whole, and with earnings and dividends as large as they certainly will be, there is little excuse for pessimism or discouragement with respect to this year.

Extremely cautious students of the situation are suggesting the probability of a somewhat smaller volume of business and earnings in 1927 than in 1926. Apparently they are basing their predictions largely upon precedent rather than any actual or potential developments.

Money-East Continues

It should always be borne in mind that no big undertaking can be carried forward for any great length of time without ample funds. There was a little flurry in call money over the end of the month, due to interest and dividend disbursements, but while a quotation of 5½ per cent was reached, it was not long maintained, and by Thursday afternoon it was possible to arrange demand accommodations on the Stock Exchange as low as 4½ per cent. This was the only rate quoted yesterday.

It is confidently expected that in a week or a little more, call money will be temporarily higher again until after the middle of the month is passed.

A still greater demand for funds over the end of the year is predicted, but prominent bankers are saying that they look for money market conditions early in the new year to be much the same as they have been in recent months.

Money actually within that time has been easy, and the only changes in quotations from something like a 4½ per cent level have been due to the meeting of special requirements.

The declaration of extra dividends by several of the railroads and the increasing of dividends by copper companies received special attention. The position of the railroads, both as to their physical properties and their finances, is now pretty well understood. The earnings for this year will be materially larger than for last year.

Predictions are being made quite freely by the leading executives of a volume of business and earnings for the new year not much different than that of 1926.

The copper trade has improved materially in recent months, otherwise the Utah Copper Company and the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company directors could not have declared larger dividends, as they did a few days ago.

Keen Auto Competition

Conditions in the steel industry appear to be without special change, although a further moderate recession in output has been pretty generally reported. Special significance has been attached to the activity and strength of the motor shares, particularly General Motors, Hudson and Mack Trucks.

Reports continue to come to hand every day of the probability of still keener competition than ever before in the automotive industry, but it was suggested after the close of business yesterday that apparently those who direct this great industry and those who feel that they are best informed relative to the position of the shares of the leading manufacturing companies, cannot be apprehensive as to the future, or these issues would not be bought as actively as has been the case recently.

Before another week elapses Congress will have assembled, and the President's policies and recommendations will have been made public. Wall Street does not seem to be at all concerned over what the President may say or Congress may do.

Even at this early date it is doubted that any particularly radical legislation affecting corporations and the business of the country will be passed. It is feared that much desired railroad consolidation legislation will be allowed to go over to still another session.

Reverting to the outlook for the railroads next year, it is well to remember that they will be called upon to meet rather large amounts for increased wages, such as have been granted to several classes of organized employees in the train service on the eastern lines. It is estimated that for the New York Central Lines alone this will mean $3,500,000 a year.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4

Yr. High	Yr. Low	Div. $	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
59½	42	..	Abe Straus	700	57	55⅝	57	+2
111	104½	7	Abe Straus pf	800	111	110	110½	+ ½
98	70¾	4	Abitibi Power	1100	90½	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅛
136	99⅞	6	Adams Express	400	130⅝	129	130⅞	+ ⅞
22	9	..	Adv Rumely	12000	12½	9	10½	— 1⅛
65⅜	33½	3	Adv Rumely pf	13100	42½	33½	34½	— 9⅛
9¼	4⅝	e.80	Ahumada Lead	4600	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
145½	107¼	4	Air Reduction	5000	141⅞	138¾	140	—2
16	7½	..	Ajax Rubber	4800	8	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3	⅞	..	Alaska Juneau	800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
147	106	4	Allied Chem	27800	144½	135½	139⅜	+2⅞
122⅜	118⅜	7	Allied Chem pf	400	123⅜	121⅜	122⅜	+ ⅞
94½	78¼	6	Allis-Chalmers	2200	87⅝	87	87	— ⅛
110½	105	7	Allis-Chalm pf	400	110½	110	110	...
32⅞	24¼	2	Amerada	6500	30	29¼	29½	...
34⅜	9	..	Am Ag Chem	1400	13⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅞
96½	35⅜	..	Am Ag Ch pf	3200	46⅜	42⅜	44	—2
22½	14⅜	..	Am Leath	2800	18⅜	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅜
46	34⅝	e2	Am Bk Note	3200	44½	43½	44	+ ⅛
58½	55	3	Am Bk Note pf	100	56	56	56	+1
38⅜	20½	..	Am Beet Sug	2100	27½	26¼	26⅞	+ ¾
83	55	7	Am Beet Sug pf	700	62	61	61	—1
34⅞	16	..	Am Bosch	5100	17⅜	16¼	17¼	+ ⅝
180	110	6	Am Brake Shoe	1900	148	144	144	—5
128¼	110½	7	Am Br Shoe pf	100	115	115	115	+1⅝
50	30¼	2	Am Brown Bov	3200	38⅝	33½	39¼	+ ⅞
97¼	86⅛	7	Am Br Bov pf	200	96	96	96½	+ ⅞
115	102	..	Am Leath pf	700	106	105⅞	106	+ ⅞
63¼	38⅝	2	Am Can	62700	53⅜	51⅝	52⅝	...
127⅜	121	7	Am Can pf	600	127⅛	126⅛	127⅛	+1
114⅞	91½	6	Am Car&F	5900	104⅞	102⅝	104½	+ ⅝
129¼	120½	7	Am Car&F pf	600	126⅜	125⅞	126½	+ ⅛
26⅛	23¾	2	Am Chain A	1000	25½	25⅛	25⅝	...
51	31	3	Am Chicle	400	37⅞	36½	36½	— ½
95	87⅞	..	Am Chicle pr pf	100	88	88	88	...
47⅛	28	3	Am Chicle ctf	200	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅝
140	105⅞	6	Am Express	2900	131½	129	129½	— ½
42⅜	14½	..	Am&For Pw	8400	18⅜	16½	18⅜	+1⅜
98	79	7	Am&For Pw pf	1500	86⅜	84½	86	+2
17½	7	..	Am Hide&L	1000	9¼	8½	8¾	— ⅝
67¼	33½	..	Am Hide&L pf	4900	52	47	51⅜	+2⅜
136	109	e8	Am Ice	1000	129	126⅝	128	—1
86⅜	81½	6	Am Ice pf	200	83½	82½	83½	+ ½
46⅝	91⅝	..	Am Inter Corp	3800	40½	39½	39½	— ⅝
15½	10⅜	1	Am La France	600	12	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
53⅞	25⅝	..	Am Linseed	6800	32½	30	31⅜	— ⅛
119⅞	90¼	8	Am Loco	28400	112⅜	108	111⅜	+3⅛
123½	116	7	Am Loco pf	200	123⅜	121½	123½	+2⅜
80½	65¼	..	Am Machine	200	72½	72	72	—1
57⅝	44½	4	Am Metals	1400	46	44½	46	—1
72½	50⅜	e1	Am P&Lt	6000	62	59½	61	—1
122⅜	101⅝	5	Am Radiator	1500	111⅛	109½	111¼	+ ½
88	77⅞	6	Am Ry Ex	200	87	87	88	+2
104	93¾	7	Am Piano pf	400	104	102	104	+2
70⅜	42	c3	Am Safety Raz	5000	61⅜	59⅜	60½	—1½
11⅞	5½	..	Am Ship&C	3500	7	5⅝	6½	...
85⅝	41⅜	3	Am Smelt	33900	136⅞	132	135½	+1⅝
120¼	112⅞	7	Am Smelt pf	700	120	119⅜	119⅝	+ ⅜
47	40	3	Am Sti Fdries	3100	44⅞	43⅝	44½	+ ¾
115	110¼	7	Am Stir F pf	100	113	113	113	...
87¼	65¼	5	*Am Sugar	17000	86⅛	82¼	82¼	—2½
110½	100	7	*Am Sugar pf	3225	110½	108	108	+ ¼
41⅜	25½	5	*Am Tel&Cable	500	30¾	28⅝	30	+ ⅜
150⅜	139⅝	9	Am Tel&Tel	5700	149⅞	148¾	149⅝	+1
135	114	8	Am Type	300	119	118⅞	119	— ⅛
110	102¼	7	Am Type pf	100	107	107	107	—2
74	43¾	c1.20	Am WW&E	24600	61⅜	58½	60⅝	+2¼
108⅛	101½	7	Am WW 7% pf	200	105	105	105	+1
42⅞	19	..	Am Woolen	6300	33¾	31⅝	32	+ ⅝
89⅝	66	7	Am Woolen pf	1800	87	85¼	87	+1
5⅝	½	..	Am Writ Pa pf	900	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅛	..	Am Zinc	2300	8½	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
48⅜	20	..	Am Zinc pf	12300	48	47	48	+1⅜
51⅝	41⅜	3	Anconda	7300	48	47¼	48	+ ½
41⅝	34⅞	..	Archer Dan	300	40	40	40	...
93	80	7	Arm Ill pf	300	85	84	85	+1
97⅞	90¼	7	Armour Del pf	1200	94½	92¾	94	+1⅞
25½	13¼	..	Armour Oil A	30100	18⅜	14¾	16⅛	—1⅜
17	5⅜	..	Armour Oil B	13300	9⅝	8¾	9¾	+1
51⅜	33	..	Arnold Const	5800	26½	23¾	25	+1½
63½	46⅜	3	Artloom	500	53⅛	52	52¾	+ ¼
23⅝	19½	1	Art Metal	500	23	23	23	+ ⅜
54⅞	37¼	2½	Asso Dry G	8600	43¾	41⅝	43⅝	+ ¾
102½	96	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	106	106	106	+ ¾
108	102	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	50½	50½	50½	...
59½	29¼	2	Ark-Lo Oil	1000	44½	42½	44½	+ ⅛
161	122	7	Atchison	35900	157⅝	153	155½	+1⅜
100½	94⅛	5	Atchison pf	900	100⅜	100	100⅜	...
18¾	16½	..	Atl Line rts	11900	17⅝	16	16	—1⅝
10	½	..	Atl Birm & A	5400	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
263½	181⅜	e7	Atl Coast Line	7000	208⅝	202½	202½	—7½
58⅝	29	..	Atl G&WI	1800	39⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
56¼	33¼	..	Atl G&WI pf	200	38⅞	37¼	38⅜	—1
128⅝	97	..	Atl Ref	27100	113	103	110	+7½
120	115¼	7	Atl Ref pf	700	116¾	116¼	116½	...
64	54	4	*Atlas Powd	200	61	61	61	...
97¼	94⅞	6	Atlas Powd pf	100	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—1⅝
17½	8	..	Atlas Tack	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
28	7⅞	..	Austin Nichols	2000	9½	8½	9¼	+ ⅞
93	54	7	Austin Nich pf	400	57½	57	57	— ½
2¼	½	..	Auto Knitter	1100	⅞	¾	¾	...
10	4¼	..	Auto Sales	700	8	7⅝	8	+1
42	12	..	Auto Sales pf	2600	44⅞	42	44⅜	+ ⅜
164	92⅞	7	*Baldwin Loco	273200	164	153½	154¼	—1⅜
119¼	105	7	*Baldwin pf	300	118⅜	118	118	+2½
109⅜	93½	6	Balt & Ohio	13600	107	105½	106	— ¾
73⅞	67½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	500	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	—1
46	33	3	Bangor & A	2400	43⅝	42½	43⅜	+ ⅜
33½	23½	2	Barnsdall A	39700	28⅜	26⅝	28	+1
29½	22½	..	do B	2900	26⅞	24⅞	26	+1
71⅞	52¾	2.40	Beechnut Pack	700	59½	58⅝	59½	+1⅝
39⅜	27⅝	3	Belding Hem	3500	29	28	29	+ ⅞
51⅞	37¼	..	Beth Steel	55700	48⅜	46⅝	46⅝	...
105¼	99	7	*Beth St 7% pf	1600	105¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅜
38	28	..	Bloomingdale	5900	35¼	33¼	37½	+2
110⅛	104¼	..	do pf	200	109⅛	108	109¼	—2
9⅜	4⅞	..	Booth Fish	11300	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
37½	24	3	Briggs Mfg	5700	25⅛	25	25¼	+ ⅛
162	133	8	Bklyn Edison	2800	160½	157½	157½	—1¼
74½	54¼	4	Bklyn Man	25300	73½	69⅜	71½	—2⅜
89½	78	6	*Bklyn Man pf	900	89¾	88	88	—1⅛
99	68	e4	Bklyn Un Gas	19200	98	93⅝	95⅝	+ ⅝
48⅝	29½	2	Brown Shoe	100	34	34	34	+2
18⅜	8½	..	Bruns Term	4600	16⅜	13⅜	16	+2⅞
39⅜	24⅜	..	Bruns-Balke C	1200	36½	35¼	35¾	+ ⅝
98⅝	94	6	Buff Roch pf	21	98½	98½	98½	...
144	121	10	Bruns Bros A	700	130⅝	127½	130	+2
44	26½	2	Burns Bros B	1000	31	29½	30	+ ⅛
122	77⅞	e3	Burroughs	2900	122	114½	120	+3
93	86	7	Bush T deb	100	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅛
34½	16⅜	..	Bush Term	200	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4⅛	..	Butte Copper	1400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	...
16¼	7⅛	..	Butte & Sup	1400	13¼	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
71	17⅝	c2	Butterick Co	3200	56½	52	56½	+2⅜
44½	28	..	Byers A M	1600	42⅞	40⅜	42⅞	+2⅝
90	53	2	*By Prod Coke	300	74⅞	73½	74⅞	—1
74⅜	66¼	4	*Cal Pack	3400	70	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅜
38m	29⅝	2	Cal Pet	16500	31⅜	30¼	31¼	+ ⅝
2⅜	1½	..	Callahan Zinc	4100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
73⅜	55½	6	*Calumet & Ariz	1400	70	65	66½	— ⅞
18½	13⅜	..	*Calumet & Hec	700	18⅜	15½	15½	— ⅞
25	19⅝	c2	Canadian Dry	3100	23¼	22¼	22¼	—1⅞
168⅝	146½	10	*Can Pacific	3000	166⅜	162⅜	163⅜	+1
60	59⅛	3	Can Southern	100	60	60	60	+ ⅛
176	62½	..	Case Th Mach	4400	155½	150½	154¼	+2½
118½	96	7	Case Th M 7%	400	112	111½	111½	— ½
33¼	28½	2	Cent Al Stl	2100	30½	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
9	7	..	Cent Leather	500	8⅝	7⅞	8	+⅛
55⅝	50	..	do pf cts	200	53⅜	53	53	+2
68⅝	43¾	..	do pf	1100	53½	52¾	53⅜	—1
305	240	8	Cent of NJ	500	283	279⅞	283	+1
32⅞	10¼	2	Century Rib	500	13½	12½	12¼	—1
73¼	57½	4	Cerro de Pasco	5800	63¾	62¾	62½	— ¼
45½	36½	4	Certain-Teed	4900	44⅞	43	44	+ ¾
23⅞	22⅜	4	Chand-Cleve	3000	24¼	23	24	+ ¼
26	8½	..	Chandler-Cleve	2000	9½	9	9	+⅛
178⅝	112	e8	Ches & Ohio	40500	164⅜	157¼	162	+5
11⅝	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	400	5	5	5	+ ⅛
18¼	6½	..	do pf	700	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
51⅜	36½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
12⅛	7	..	Chi Gr West	1200	9	8⅜	9	+ ⅛
31⅝	16¾	..	Chi Gr West pf	3500	25	24¼	24½	— ⅛
14½	8½	..	Chi M&StP	4700	9⅞	9	9	—1⅛
24	14⅛	..	do pf	2200	20¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
14	8⅛	..	Chi M&StP pf	1900	9⅞	9	9	—1
23⅜	14	..	Chi M&StP pf ct	4800	20	18⅛	18½	— ⅜
83⅜	65¾	4	*Chi & NW	6100	73⅜	70⅜	71⅞	—1¼
128½	118⅛	7	*Chi & NW pf	200	126	123	123	— ⅜
120	94½	5	Chi Pneu Tool	300	116½	115	116½	+ ½
71	40½	..	Chi RI&P	34300	70¼	67⅛	68⅝	—1⅞
98	83¼	6	Chi RI&P 6%	1100	98	97½	97¾	+ ¼
107	96	7	Chi RI&P 7%	700	107	106½	106½	...
66⅜	45½	c2.40	Childs Co	900	49½	48¼	48½	+1⅝
36⅜	30	2½	*Chile Coper	10900	32⅝	31⅜	32½	+ ⅜
26	16	..	Chino Copper	200	25½	25½	25½	...
54⅞	28½	3	Chrysler	219400	38½	35⅝	37⅜	+2⅝
108	93	8	Chrysler pf	600	103	103	103	—1⅝
63⅜	29½	1.20	Christie Bro	17800	39⅝	33⅞	36⅜	+3⅜
68⅝	50⅛	5	Cluett Pbdy	1100	62	61	61⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	34⅝	4	Collins & Aik	4600	57⅞	56	57	+1
170½	128	7	Coca Cola	17000	169⅝	165	166¼	—2⅝
49⅜	27⅝	..	Colo Fuel	20300	44⅝	42½	44½	+1⅝
119	98⅜	7	Col & Ack pf	800	114⅜	113¼	114½	+2
96¼	52	..	Colo South	300	85	85	85	—1
70	55⅝	4	Col Carbon	10700	70	65⅝	68½	+3
90½	63½	5	Col Gas & Elec	3900	90½	88	89½	+1½
117¾	111⅜	7	Col Gas&E pf	400	117⅛	116	117¾	+ ⅛
90⅜	85⅝	7	Col G&E new	26300	90⅜	87½	89⅝	+2⅜
47½	16½	1	Com Credit	3600	19	17½	19	+1¼
99½	87	6¼	Com Credit pf	200	87	87	87	— ⅛
27⅝	20	2	Com Credit pf	400	22	22	22	—1¼
72	55	3.60	Com Inv Trust	1200	62⅜	57	62⅜	+3
100	89	6¼	Com Inv T pf	700	94½	94	94½	— ⅛
104	97	7	Com Inv T pf A	200	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	—1⅛
237	118½	8	Com Solvents B	35900	234	213½	225	+5
29⅜	12½	..	Congoleum	72800	22½	18⅝	20¼	+1⅞
61⅝	11⅝	..	Con Disturb	600	14⅝	11⅝	11⅝	...
115⅝	87	5	Con Gas	150558	113⅝	111⅜	113⅛	— ⅛
4½	1¼	..	Cont Textile	13900	4¼	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
101⅝	98⅞	6	Col G&El pf new	3100	101½	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
71⅝	68⅜	6	Con RR Cuba pf	4100	70⅞	69⅝	70¾	+1
95	50½	8	Cont Bak A	15000	71⅜	68¼	69¼	— ⅛
17¾	7⅝	..	do B	24200	9⅝	8⅞	9	— ⅛
99⅞	87	8	do pf	7100	92	90¼	91	— ⅛
92½	70	e5	Cont Can	9100	75½	73	75	+2½
144⅝	122½	6	Cont Ins	500	135¾	134⅜	135¼	— ⅜
13	9⅝	.80	Cont Motors	9400	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
61¼	35⅝	e2	Corn Prod	50500	51½	48⅝	50	+ ½
129¼	122⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	100	127½	127½	127½	...
60⅞	44⅞	e4	Coty Inc	2700	80⅜	59½	60½	+ ⅝
86	64	5	Crucible	9200	86	74½	77½	+ ½
102½	96	7	Crucible pf	500	102½	101⅝	101⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅝	..	Cuba Cane	4900	11	10	10	— ⅜
43⅜	25½	..	Cuba Cane pf	10200	48⅜	46¼	46¾	—1⅜
63⅜	35⅛	4	Cuba Co	15800	55⅜	52	52⅜	...
30⅜	20¼	1	Cuban-Am Sug	7400	28⅝	26⅞	26¾	— ⅛
105	97⅝	7	Cuban-Am pf	600	104	104	104	+ ½
20¼	15¼	..	Cuban Dom	3100	18½	17½	18¼	+ ⅛
58⅜	51⅛	8	Cudahy Pack	3100	52⅝	51⅜	52¾	+ ⅛
105½	77⅜	3	Cushman Sons	600	97	96	97¼	— ⅜
51	34	3	Cuyamel Fruit	4400	38¼	37	37¾	+1⅜
107	107	8	Cush Sons pf	100	107	107	107	...
46⅜	22⅛	..	Davison Chem	3500	27½	26	27	...
39⅛	27⅝	1.92	De Beers	300	31¼	30⅜	30⅜	+3⅛
110	104⅞	7	Deere pf	100	107	107	107	...
183¾	150¼	9	Del&Hudson	1900	173	170½	172½	+ ½
153⅛	129	e6	Del Lack&W	4400	147	144¼	144¾	—1¼
47	37⅛	..	Den RG&W pf	400	43	42½	42½	...
147¾	123⅛	6	Detroit Edison	1500	134¾	132¾	134¾	+1½
104¾	31	2.40	Det Edison&Rey	4400	39¾	37⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
3½	3⅛	..	Det Edison rts	11500	3½	3⅛	3⅛	...
47¼	21½	..	Dodge Bros A	39400	24	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
90	79¼	7	Dodge Bros pf	2100	82	81½	82	+ ⅛
20	5	2	Dome Mines	27700	12⅜	11	11½	+ ⅛
46	19	e2	*Douglas Pec	800	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛
51½	41¼	..	Dul So Shore pf	100	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
171⅛	157	e7	*Dupont	35400	169¼	161	166⅝	+4⅝
108¼	100⅜	6	Dupont deb	800	108	107	108	+1
116⅜	111½	7	Duquesne 1pf	400	115½	115½	115½	— ⅝
59½	4	..	Elec Boat	12700	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
124⅝	106⅝	e5	*Eastman	1700	124	120¾	121¾	— ⅜
32⅜	23	2	Eaton Axle	2700	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
78⅞	33½	e2	Elec Refrig	29750	35⅝	33½	33⅝	—5
115	99¼	7	El P&Lt pf	100	104	104	104	+ ⅜
34½	15⅞	..	El P&Lt ctf	17400	18⅝	17½	18	+ ⅜
98¾	89¼	7	El P&Lt pf ctf	2000	97	96	96¾	..
94½	71½	e5	Elec Stor Bat	3400	83⅞	82¼	83⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	8¼	7	Elk Horn Coal	400	12¾	11	12¾	+ ⅜
High	Low	$	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
83¼	61⅝	e5	Elec Auto Lite	500	67	66	67	+ ⅞
4	1	..	Emer-Brant	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	—1⅛
132¼	99⅞	..	Equit Off B pf	300	124½	124¼	124¾	— ¾
72⅝	65½	5	End-Johnson	1500	68	67⅝	68	...
24½	19¼	..	Eng Pub Ser	4000	22½	22	23	+ ⅝
40⅜	22½	..	Erie	42000	40⅝	38	40	+ ⅝
50½	33¾	..	Erie 1st pf	17200	50	45½	49	+3¼
47⅛	30	..	Erie 2d pf	1400	46⅜	44	46½	+2½
61⅞	43	e4	Eureka Vac	23600	61½	59⅜	60	— ⅝
17	14⅜	1¼	Ex Buffet	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
96½	92½	7	Eng Pub S pf	400	94	93⅝	94	+ ⅜
59⅜	40½	3	Fairbanks M	1100	46	44¼	45	+ ⅛
115	106½	7	Fairbanks M pf	100	108	108	108	+ ⅛
127½	103¾	c8	Famous Play	42500	119¾	116	119½	+3½
49⅜	28	1¼	First Nat Strs	5400	31¼	28⅜	31⅝	+3½
45½	28	bl.40	Fed Lt&Trac	13900	43	40¼	42	— ⅝
111⅝	41	..	Fed M&S	300	81½	80	81½	+1½
105	61	7	Fed M&S pf	2800	74	70¾	74	+3½
200¾	160	8	Fid Phoenix Pf	300	194¾	190	190	—5
31⅝	14	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	300	16	15½	16	— ⅝
107	96	8	First Na Plc pf	100	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
26¼	14½	..	Fisk Rub	16800	17½	16¾	17¾	+ ⅛
84¼	76⅞	7	Fisk Rub pf	100	79	79	79	...
25⅝	21½	2½	Erie St Show	5200	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	—1⅜
102	100	7	Erie St Sh pf	100	101	101	101	+ ⅛
34⅝	23	.80	Fed Mt Tr	2500	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
51⅝	32¾	e2	Fleishmann	53500	50½	48⅝	49	— ⅝
179⅝	76⅝	8	*Foundation	4500	83½	80	81½	+ ⅝
85	55⅛	4	Fox Film A	35700	74⅝	72⅝	73	...
36	19⅝	..	Freeport-Tex	119000	36	31⅝	34⅝	+3

SPECIAL AWARD IS DISPROVED

Southern Coaches Favor Freshman Football at Meeting

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 4 (Special)—The southern coaches in session here this week went on record as favoring freshman football, but opposed to special championship awards. A resolution was passed relative to special awards as follows:

"Resolved: That it is the opinion of the Association of Southern Football Coaches that the presentation of special awards for the winning of individual games, state, sectional or Conference championships, is detrimental to the best interest of true sportmanship; that the winning of games is overemphasized by the above actions of interested outsiders; that the honorable winning of games requires no special awards; that the association deprecate the growing tendency in this regard and that such publicity necessary to prevent increased activities in this respect be asked of the press."

Wade Elected President

A business session followed the annual banquet, at which Wallace W. Wade, athletic director at the University of Alabama, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. B. B. Clarkson, head coach at Virginia Military Institute, was chosen vice-president and R. A. Fetzer, athletic director at the University of North Carolina, secretary-treasurer.

Herman J. Stegeman, athletic director at the University of Georgia and retiring president of the association, presided. Among the topics discussed was the "scouting" practice in football relationships, but the association did not take any vote on the matter.

Coach Wade led the discussion on scouting. He said he believed there was no evil in scouting as practiced in Southern Conference. He saw several evils if the practice were discontinued. Scouting enabled the coaches to become acquainted with each other and make them more secure in their positions, he said.

"Many persons who have decried scouting were not acquainted with the facts about it," said Wade. "It provides excellent training for the players and tends to make football less spectacular. To abolish scouting would be to cater more to the spectators of the game than to the players who are interested more in the game for its own sake." The coaches generally approved of scouting.

No Recommendation

The mentors did not crystallize their sentiment on freshman football playing and will not make any recommendation on this matter to the Conference. It was generally agreed, however, that some freshman football was essential, some sections desiring more games each season than others. The Conference rules provide that freshman teams can participate in only five games each season. The more academic leaning members of the Conference want this number reduced, claiming freshman football seriously interferes with studies. Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane, declared his institution had found a single month of freshman football activity sufficient, while Coach Clarkson, of V. M. I. and others from the northerly section of the Conference said freshman playing was doubly essential to them because weather conditions would not permit spring practice.

The association voted confidence in Coach Wade of Alabama for the coming game with Leland Stanford University in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena. The best wishes carried the expression that Wade had accomplished much for southern football in gaining such recognition in intersectional fray.

Springfield Wins Over Providence

Rhode Island Team Outclassed in Its First Contest in Pro Hockey

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Ag'st	Pts
Boston	1	1	0	5	3	3
Springfield	1	1	1	10	6	3
New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	0	0	1	1	7	0

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4 (Special)—The Rhode Island Reds, Providence professional hockey representatives in the Canadian-American Hockey League, lost their intial contest to the Springfield Indians here last night by a score of 7 to 1. The visitors had played two games with the Boston sextet and had the advantage in experience.

Before the locals could find themselves in the opening period the fast-skating visitors had scored four goals, Whyte, Indian center, scoring three and Milton Vail, defenseman, one. Vail added two more in the second period and Whyte scored his fourth and the team's seventh goal in the third period.

The local's only goal came in the third period when Hector Lepine hooked the puck out of a scrimmage and slipped it in the net when Cox was out of position. Providence needs a few more games before it will be in the contender class. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		PROVIDENCE
Harrington, Goldsworthy	lw	
	rw, Cormier, Trihey	
Whyte, Waite	c	Lepine, Normandin
Desmarais, Miracle	rw	lw, Desy, Ingram
Stevens, Callighen	ld	
	rd, Paulhus, Morrison	
Vail, rd	ld, Mondou	Stackhouse
Cox	g	g, Gervais

Score—Springfield 7, Providence 1. Goals—Whyte 4, Vail 3 for Springfield; Lepine for Providence. Referee—Ernest Doody, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NORTHWESTERN SCHEDULE

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 4 (Special)—Addition of a game with University of Missouri completed the Northwestern University football schedule for 1927 here yesterday. Missouri, twice winner of the championship of the Missouri Valley Conference, and this season placing third, will play here on Oct. 29, it is announced. Northwestern, which tied for the "Big Ten" title this year, will open its next season with University of South Dakota here Oct. 1. University of Utah appears here Oct. 8. Only two games will be played away from home, Oct. 15 at Ohio State University and Nov. 5 at Purdue University. The other games on the Wildcat schedule bring University of Illinois here on Oct. 22, Indiana University here on Nov. 12, and University of Iowa on Nov. 19.

MISS DONAHUE CUBS SECRETARY

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—Miss Margaret Donahue, for seven years connected with the Chicago National League Baseball Club, was elected to the office of secretary at the annual meeting yesterday. As far as is known, she is the only woman officer in the major leagues. Miss Donahue takes the place of John O. Seys. It was decided to change the name of the ball park from Cubs' Park to Wrigley Field.

COBB TO ATTEND MEETING

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 4 (AP)—Tyrus R. Cobb, now just a citizen from Augusta, Ga., has written that he will attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues here next week. "Just wanted to mingle with the crowd, that's all," said Cobb in a letter making hotel reservations.

EASTERN COLLEGE SEASON BRINGS FOOTBALL UPSETS

Lafayette Only Big Undefeated, Untied Eleven, While Annapolis and Brown Were Each Held to a Tie—Princeton, Yale and Harvard Far Down

STANDING OF LEADING EASTERN COLLEGE ELEVENS

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Lafayette College	9	0	0	1.000
Annapolis	9	1	0	1.000
Brown	9	1	0	1.000
Boston College	6	2	0	1.000
N. Y. University	8	0	1	.888
West Point	7	1	1	.875
Pennsylvania	7	1	1	.875
Holy Cross	7	2	1	.875
Washington&Jefferson	7	1	1	.875
Cornell	6	1	1	.857
Maine	7	0	1	.875
Amherst	6	1	1	.857
Princeton	5	1	1	.833
Syracuse	7	1	2	.777
Carnegie Tech	7	0	2	.777
Georgetown	7	1	2	.777
Bowdoin	6	0	2	.750
Colgate	5	2	2	.714
Pittsburgh	5	2	2	.714
Columbia	6	0	3	.666
Pennsylvania State	5	0	4	.555
Yale	4	0	4	.500
Dartmouth	4	0	4	.500
Williams	3	0	4	.428
Harvard	3	0	5	.375

College football in the eastern part of the United States has experienced one of the most peculiar seasons that this great fall sport has ever known. Results have furnished some of the most surprising upsets that have been recorded in the history of the game, and trying to pick an eastern championship eleven to succeed Dartmouth College, which seemed to have a clear claim to the title in 1925, is a task which promises to come far from meeting with universal approval. Only one big eastern college was able to come through its schedule with a victory in every game played, and that honor goes to Lafayette College coached by G. Herbert MacCracken, former University of Pittsburgh star. Not only did Lafayette win all its games, but it ran up the biggest total of points scored by any college team in the East. Its total is 330, as against only 37 scored by its opponents. Georgetown University ranks next with 308 for and 56 against, next with 308 for and 56 against.

Lafayette's schedule was not as strong a one as some of the other big elevens faced; but it had two opponents which are generally recognized as among the leaders. One of these was University of Pittsburgh, which Lafayette defeated 17 to 7. Pittsburgh lost to Carnegie Institute of Technology by a score of 14 to 0, and as Carnegie Tech defeated University of Notre Dame, 19 to 0, comparative scores in this instance would rate Lafayette highly. Lafayette also defeated Washington and Jefferson College 16 to 10, after the latter had defeated Carnegie 17 to 6.

Only Two Rivals

There appear to be only two teams which could well dispute Lafayette's claim to the title and those are Brown University and the United States Naval Academy. Brown won nine games and was held to a tie score by Colgate in its last game of the season. The Brunonians, among other teams, have victories over Yale University, Dartmouth College and Harvard University on successive Saturdays; but to those who study the records of Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth this fall, it is pretty difficult to regard them as any more powerful opponents than Lafayette had in Pittsburgh and Washington and Jefferson. Brown had one of the really great teams of the East; but it can hardly claim equal rank with a team that won all of its games.

Annapolis had one of the best, if not the best team in the history of the Academy and but for being held to the 21-to-21 tie score by West Point would have been placed at the top of the ranking by many based on the fine record made in the other games which made up one of the hardest schedules attempted by any team in the country. Any eleven that can defeat Drake, Princeton, Colgate and Michigan Universities on successive Saturdays is worthy of ranking among the best. Lafayette, Annapolis and Brown were three splendid teams with very little to choose between them, their records placing them in that order.

Only one other big eastern eleven went through the season without a defeat and that was Boston College, which was charged up with two tie games—one 21-to-21 tie with the Haskell Indian School and the other a 0-to-0 tie with Holy Cross College. Its schedule was a rather weak one.

Lose Intersectional Games

There were three big college elevens which won all their games against eastern opponents, but dropped a game each in an intersectional contest. University of Pennsylvania lost only to University of Illinois, 3 to 0, but was held to a 10-to-10 tie by Cornell. New York University won all of its eastern games but lost to University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb., under very poor playing conditions, 15 to 7. West Point's only defeat was at the hands of Notre Dame by a score of 7 to 0 and the only other game which the Cadets were unable to win was the 21-to-21 battle with Annapolis, in which by taking advantage of their opportunities, they held the Navy to a tie score.

Colgate had one of the hardest seasons ever known to the Maroon. The team was defeated twice and had two tie games. In its game against Pittsburgh it lost by 3 points, after having outplayed the Panthers most of the game. Then it lost to Annapolis, 13 to 7, when the Midshipmen recovered a Colgate fumble on Navy's one-yard line with the score 7 to 6 in favor of Colgate and capitalized this "break" to win the game, 16 to 7. The tie games were against Syracuse and Brown, two of the strongest teams in the East, so that Colgate may well be ranked up among the leading 10 teams.

Dartmouth, which was generally conceded the championship of the East last year, had a very unsatisfactory fall. It is some time since the Green has lost four games in a season as was the case this year when Yale, Harvard, Brown and Cornell defeated them. Dartmouth had depended greatly on a highly-perfected forward-passing game in 1925 and the loss of such a thrower as A. J. Oberlander '26, and two such brilliant receivers as G. C. Tulley '26 and H. A. Sage '26, ends, could not be filled in a single season. Then too the Dartmouth line missed G. A. Diehl and Capt. N. K. Parker, both of whom graduated last June.

Princeton Wins Big Games

Princeton, which rated very highly last year, had the satisfaction of defeating both Harvard and Yale this fall although the margins of victory were far below those of 1925. The Tigers, however, were not as strong an eleven as the Tigers of 1925 and they could hardly be ranked among the first 10 teams of the East.

Corpell had a fairly satisfactory season, losing only to Columbia and being tied by Pennsylvania. Columbia had the best team it has put on the field since the war and the Blue and White may well be pleased with its showing. Its high spot was the 19-to-7 victory over Cornell, while the defeats were at the hands of Ohio State (32 to 7), Pennsylvania (3 to 0) and Syracuse (19 to 2).

Syracuse lost two games, but both were to strong teams. West Point defeated the Orange 27 to 21 in a game in which there was little to choose between the two teams and Georgetown won a hard-fought game from the Orange 13 to 7. To offset this, Syracuse held Colgate to a 10-to-10 tie the week before the latter held Brown to the same score.

University of Pittsburgh had a fairly satisfactory season, its only defeats being at the hands of Lafayette and Carnegie Tech. The Panthers were also held to a scoreless tie by Washington and Jefferson and a 6-to-6 tie by Georgetown. They did, however, defeat Colgate, Annapolis being the only other team able to win from Colgate.

Yale and Harvard Weak

Yale and Harvard have never been subject to such low ranking as this fall. Yale's only satisfaction in the entire season is to be found in the fact that it won from Harvard. Never before has a Yale varsity team been defeated four times in a season, and it will probably be some time before such a thing occurs again. The showing can in no way be regarded as a reflection on the coaching of T. A. D. Jones and his assistants; but it was due to several of the star players being unable to get into the lineup every day.

Harvard did not win even half of its games. The Crimson is, however, entitled to great credit for the way the coaches and players went into every game. Handicapped by the ineligibility of two star players from the very start of the season, Head Coach Arnold Horween '21 and his assistants did remarkably well in bringing the Crimson up to the point of development it reached in the Dartmouth game. When a coach is forced to make such a radical change in a football system as Coach Horween had to make in the Crimson, it is not to be expected that he will develop a team which will win its big games the very first season. Another year, however, promises to see Harvard back among the football leaders of the East.

Amherst College was well pleased with its season as it retained the "Little Three" championship, despite the loss of its 1925 coach—D. O. McLaughry—who made a fine showing at Brown. H. F. White did remarkably well in his first year at Amherst. University of Maine captured the Maine State championship title and presented a strong team for a Maine State college.

Eastern Football Scores

LAFAYETTE		WEST POINT	
35-Muhlenberg	0	21-Detroit	0
49-Schuylkill	0	21-Davis & E.	7
17-Pittsburgh	7	27-Syracuse	21
43-Dickinson	13	41-Boston	0
30-Albright	0	33-Yale	0
16-W. & Jeff.	10	55-F. & M.	0
27-Rutgers	0	0-Notre Dame	7
68-Susquehanna	0	21-Ursinus	15
35-Lehigh	0	21-Annapolis	21
330	37	240	71
BROWN		ANNAPOLIS	
14-R. I. State	0	17-Purdue	13
35-Colby	0	24-Drake	7
32-Lehigh	0	26-Richmond	0
27-Bates	14	27-Princeton	13
7-Yale	0	13-Colgate	7
10-Dartmouth	0	10-Michigan	0
27-Norwich	0	53-W. Va. Wes.	7
21-Harvard	0	10-Georgetown	7
40-N. Hampsh.	12	35-Loyola	13
10-Colgate	10	21-West Point	21
223	46	236	88
PENNSYLVANIA		COLGATE	
41-F. & M.	0	19-Hamilton	0
40-Johns Hopk	7	46-Clarkson	0
44-Swarthmore	0	44-St. Bonaven	0
27-Chicago	0	16-Pittsburgh	19
36-Williams	0	7-Annapolis	13
0-Illinois	3	38-Michigan St.	6
3-Penn State	0	28-Providence	0
3-Columbia	0	10-Syracuse	10
29-Cornell	10	10-Brown	10
204	20	218	58
PITTSBURGH		NEW YORK	
9-Allegheny	7	34-Niagara	0
6-Georgetown	6	13-Allegheny	0
7-Lafayette	17	34-W. & Wesly	7
19-Colgate	16	21-Tulane	0
0-Carnegie T.	14	30-Rutgers	0
88-Westminster	0	27-Fordham	3
17-W. Virginia	7	6-Carnegie T.	0
0-Wash. & Jeff.	0	10-Davis & E.	0
24-Penn State	6	7-Nebraska	15
170	73	172	25
SYRACUSE		CARNEGIE TECH	
48-Hobart	0	42-Thiel	0
62-Vermont	0	47-Adrian	0
35-Wm. & Mary	0	6-Wash. & Jeff.	17
21-West Point	27	14-Pittsburgh	0
10-Penn State	0	7-Detroit	0
31-Johns Hopk.	0	0-N. Y. Univ.	6
7-Georgetown	13	32-Juniata	0
19-Colgate	19	28-W. Virginia	0
12-Niagara	7	19-Notre Dame	0
19-Columbia	2		
225	59	187	23
DARTMOUTH		CORNELL	
59-Norwich	0	6-Geneva	0
60-Hobart	0	28-Niagara	0
21-Va. P. I.	0	49-Williams	0
7-Yale	14	24-Mich. State	14
12-Harvard	16	9-Columbia	17
0-Brown	10	41-St. Bonavent	0
32-Boston	0	24-Dartmouth	23
23-Cornell	24	10-Pennsylvania	10
204	64	191	64
COLUMBIA		YALE	
14-Vermont	0	51-Boston	0
26-Union	0	19-Georgia	0
41-Wesleyan	0	14-Dartmouth	7
7-Ohio State	32	0-Brown	7
24-Duke	0	0-West Point	33
17-Cornell	9	0-Maryland	15
13-Wm. & Mary	10	7-Princeton	10
0-Pennsylvania	3	12-Harvard	7
2-Syracuse	19		
144	73	103	79
PRINCETON		WESLEYAN	
14-Amherst	7	7-Middlebury	0
7-Wash. & Lee	7	0-Conn. A. C.	13
0-Annapolis	27	0-Columbia	41
7-Lehigh	6	27-Rochester	6
27-Swarthmore	0	0-Amherst	20
13-Harvard	0	21-Trinity	0
10-Yale	7	14-Williams	23
		7-Bowdoin	20
90	54	76	123
PENN STATE		VERMONT	
32-Susquehanna	0	0-Columbia	14
35-Lehigh Val.	0	0-Syracuse	62
48-Marietta	6	14-Clarkson	7
0-Notre Dame	28	0-Providence	21
0-Syracuse	10	14-Tufts	13
20-Geo. Wash	12	0-Norwich	3
0-Pennsylvania	3	13-Rensselaer	0
9-Bucknell	0	0-Middlebury	13
6-Pittsburgh	24	0-Springfield	2
200	88	41	135
HARVARD		TUFTS	
7-Geneva	16	20-Lowell T. S.	0
14-Holy Cross	19	10-Bates	0
27-Wm. & Mary	7	10-Bowdoin	7
16-Dartmouth	12	13-Vermont	14
69-Tufts	6	6-Harvard	69
0-Princeton	12	3-N. Hampsh.	28
0-Brown	21	7-Boston	16
7-Yale	13	45-Mass. A. C.	13
140	105	114	147
AMHERST		WILLIAMS	
32-Rochester	0	7-Providence	10
7-Princeton	14	32-Middlebury	0
7-Bowdoin	7	0-Cornell	49
14-Hamilton	0	20-Mass. A. C.	0
20-Wesleyan	0	0-Penn	26
21-Mass. A. C.	7	0-Union	15
25-Union	0	22-Wesleyan	14
20-Williams	6	6-Amherst	20
147	34	88	144
BOWDOIN		MAINE	
6-Boston	0	7-Ft. Williams	6
7-N. Hampshire	0	7-R. I. State	0
7-Amherst	7	34-Middlebury	0
7-Tufts	10	21-Conn. A. C.	0
21-Colby	14	33-Bates	0
13-Bates	7	7-Colby	6
6-Maine	21	21-Bowdoin	6
20-Wesleyan	7	7-New Hamp.	14
87	66	137	32
BATES		COLBY	
2-Mass. A. C.	0	0-Brown	35
0-Tufts	10	0-N. Hampshire	6
14-Brown	27	6-Lowell T. S.	3
0-Maine	33	14-Bowdoin	21
7-Bowdoin	13	6-Maine	7
13-Lowell T. S.	6	25-Newport N.B.	6
0-Colby	14	14-Bates	0
35	97	65	78

Yale Club Leading Class B Standing

Defeats Last Year's Champions in Metropolitan Interclub Race

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost	P.C.
Yale Club	7	0	36	13	1.000
Columbia U. C.	6	1	37	12	.857
New York A. C.	6	1	38	11	.857
Interfrat Club	5	2	34	15	.714
Crescent A. C.	2	3	19	29	.428
Princeton Club	3	4	21	27	.428
Harvard Club	3	4	26	23	.428
Montclair A. C.	2	5	15	34	.285
Gramercy P. C.	1	6	10	39	.142
Short Hills	0	7	8	41	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Yale Club obtained the lead in the metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship yesterday, when its team defeated the seven of the Columbia University Club, 1926 champions, by a score of 4 matches to 3 on the Yale Club courts. This gives the winners seven straight victories, while the losers fell back into a tie for second place with New York Athletic Club, which conquered Montclair Athletic Club, 6—1, on the Mercury Foot courts.

Interfraternity Club retained its fourth place by winning every match from the tailenders, Short Hills Country Club, on the club courts, while the other matches resulted in victories by Princeton Club over Crescent Athletic Club, 4—2, with one match abandoned, and for Harvard Club over the Gramercy Park Club, 7—0, at Harvard Club.

Yale Club shifted its lineup for the match against the champions, and this proved perilous, as the unexpected victory of Yale Stevens over R. H. Reutter, who was regarded as a sure winner, was all that turned the scale. Harry K. Cross, the new star of the home team, won as expected, over J. L. Kerbeck; but J. S. Davidson met with defeat at the hands of Gardner Hirons, and N. N. Alexander disposed of Lambert Prettyman, one of the standbys of the Yale Club team. D. W. Haines, National Class C champion, also contributed a win for Columbia, but the defection of Reutter had previously rendered this of no effect. The summary:

YALE CLUB 4, COLUMBIA U. C. 3

H. K. Cross, Yale Club, defeated J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia U. C., 15—9, 15—7.

D. W. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—9.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—12.

Yale Stevens, Yale Club, defeated R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., 15—8, 15—11.

R. J. Larner, Yale Club, defeated W. D. L. Starbuck, Columbia U. C., 15—6, 15—11.

Ziegler Sargent, Yale Club, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., 15—10, 15—11.

N. N. Alexander, Columbia U. C., defeated Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, 15—12, 15—8.

The absence of W. E. Chambers, the leader of the New York Athletic Club team was all that interfered with the possibility of a clean sweep in the match of the Mercury Foot team against the Montclair Athletic Club. As a result, Felix A. Jenkins, the Montclair star, received a default. But the other members of the home club won their matches, though several were very close. The summary:

NEW YORK A. C. 6, MONTCLAIR A. C. 1

F. A. Jenkins, Montclair A. C., won from W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., by default.

S. R. Greene, New York A. C., defeated C. F. Brown, Montclair A. C., 15—2, 15—12.

W. A. Dolson, New York A. C., defeated H. B. Van Cleve, Montclair A. C., 15—10, 7—15, 15—11.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated R. B. Luchars, Montclair A. C., 15—8, 15—11.

D. W. Richert, New York A. C., defeated J. G. Waldron, Montclair A. C., 15—7, 15—9.

J. C. Lyons, New York A. C., defeated C. C. Halsey, Montclair A. C., 15—10, 10—15, 15—11.

C. W. Button Jr., New York A. C., defeated D. F. McCord, Montclair A. C., 15—2, 15—8.

The other matches went as expected, with the home teams holding the advantages they already possessed. The summaries:

INTERFRATERNITIES 7, SHORT HILLS C. C. 0

S. R. Jandorf, Interfraternity, defeated J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills C. C., 17—16, 15—11, 17—15.

H. P. Cole, Interfraternity Club, defeated E. A. Clark, Short Hills C. C., 17—18, 15—7, 15—10.

Milton Baron, Interfraternity Club, defeated G. L. Lewis, Short Hills C. C., 15—10, 15—11.

W. A. Naumer, Interfraternity Club, won from J. S. Dennis, Short Hills C. C., by default.

W. B. Hervey, Interfraternity Club, defeated G. Y. Kaufman, Short Hills C. C., 15—6, 15—8.

C. R. Smith, Interfraternity Club, defeated Lemuel Skidmore Jr., Short Hills C. C., 15—6, 15—6.

H. H. Seward, Interfraternity Club, defeated D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills C. C., 15—4, 15—6.

HARVARD CLUB 7, GRAMERCY PARK 0

C. F. Fuller, Harvard Club, defeated L. A. Sigaud, Gramercy Park, 15—3, 16—18, 15—7.

G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, defeated E. H. Heminway, Gramercy Park, 11—15, 15—11, 15—13.

Wendell Davis, Harvard Club, defeated J. A. Rauh, Gramercy Park, 15—10, 17—15.

J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, defeated Eric Gugler, Gramercy Park, 15—2, 15—7.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Merle Johnson, Gramercy Park, 15—6, 15—10.

F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, defeated Frank A. Sieverman Jr., Gramercy Park, 15—15, 15—6.

G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, defeated D. B. Carson, Gramercy Park, 15—6, 15—4.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, CRESCENT A. C. 2

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C., defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 9—15, 15—9, 15—2.

E. L. Maxwell, Princeton Club, defeated J. W. Ivins, Crescent A. C., 15—10, 15—9.

G. A. Walker Jr., Princeton Club, defeated E. P. Cyplot, Crescent A. C., 15—17, 15—12, 18—14.

W. R. K. Taylor Jr., Princeton Club, defeated H. R. Burroughs, Crescent A. C., 11—15, 15—4, 18—12.

A. R. Perpall, Crescent A. C., defeated L. F. Page Jr., Princeton Club, 18—13, 15—9.

C. H. Haas, Princeton Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15—0, 7—15, 15—4.

NELSON ELECTED IOWA CAPTAIN

IOWA CITY, Ia., Dec. 4 (Special)—Emerson W. Nelson '28 of Cherokee, Ia., right tackle on the University of Iowa football team for the past two seasons, was elected captain of the 1927 eleven at the annual football dinner given by President Walter A. Jessup last night. Nelson has been a consistent point winner on Coach George T. Bresnahan's track and field team, performing in the weight events. He scored 7 points in the Western Conference track and field championships last May, competing in the shotput, hammer throw and discus events. He also has a splendid scholastic record and is a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

LYNN BOY TUFTS CAPTAIN

MEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 4—Melvin R. Bowker '28 of Lynn was elected last night to the captaincy of the Tufts College 1927 football team. Bowker has been the regular end on the varsity for the last two years. He is marshal of his class and was formerly a member of the Sword and Shield, sophomore honorary society. He is also a member of the Ivy Club, junior honorary society.

OVER 300 PLAY ON INDOOR 'LINKS'

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4—More than 300 golfers, it is reported, played over the Kansas City indoor golf course here in one day recently. The course has 18 holes and covers 11,000 square feet.

KENNEDY UPSETS VETERAN C. M. BULL

Haines Also Wins in Princeton Club Tournament

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Only two matches were played yesterday in the invitation squash tennis tournament of the Princeton Club, as the courts and many of the players were occupied with the metropolitan Class B matches. This afternoon will see the balance of the first round, and most of the second completed, with F. V. S. Hyde, United States champion, and T. R. Coward, his greatest rival, making their debuts for the season in individual play.

J. D. Kennedy, the young star of the Columbia University Club, scored a surprise victory in one of yesterday's matches when he came from behind after trailing for a game and a half, to defeat Charles M. Bull Jr., former veteran champion, with the aid of his most powerful strokes. Bull took the first game, 15—9, and led well into the second game. But the younger player overtook him and passed him at 13—12, and after running out the game, held the upper hand for the balance of the match, winning by a score of 9—15, 15—12, 15—11.

Rowland B. Haines, champion of the Columbia University Club, was the second winner of the day. He defeated his clubmate, W. Murray Lee, the left-hander, after a well-fought battle, 15—12, 15—12. Lee has recently adopted a different style of play, and while his game is greatly improved as a result, he was still unable to hold his more skillful opponent. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Second Round

J. D. Kennedy, Columbia University Club, defeated Charles M. Bull Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, 9—15, 15—12, 15—11.

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated W. Murray Lee, Columbia University Club, 15—12, 15—12.

VICTORIAS TO SAIL FOR SWEDEN JAN. 22

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—An invitation, extended through Thomas W. Cahill of New York City, acting as American representative of the Swedish Association, has been accepted by the Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal, Can., to tour Sweden, playing at least five matches in the larger cities, as well as additional contests to be arranged later in Berlin, Vienna, and other European cities. The Canadian team sails from New York on Jan. 22, 1927.

The Canadian Club of New York, has invited the team to be its guests here before sailing, and to play an exhibition game with a team from among its club members, but until further details are received from S. C. Holland, president of the Victoria Hockey Club, who, incidentally, will have charge of the team on its foreign tour, no announcement can be made of the date of the proposed game here.

VANGUARD OF GOLF'S WINTER FORCES OFF

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—The vanguard of golf's winter touring forces left New York yesterday for California, where a series of five open tournaments this month and next have attracted entries of international importance.

Walter C Hagen, former American and British open titleholder, heads a group that will carry the East's banner in competition providing prize money in excess of $20,000. Others included M. J. Brady, Macdonald Smith, the Metropolitan champion; R. A. Cruickshank, Daniel Williams, Cyril Walker, L. H. Diegel, John C. Farrell, Willam Melhorn, Joseph Turnesa, T. D. Armour and John Golden.

George Duncan, British professional, is expected to join the contestants in a campaign which will spread later to Texas, Florida and other southern courses.

Season Tickets for Basketball Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill., Dec. 4

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY placed on sale yesterday season tickets to varsity basketball games, an innovation in the "Big Ten" court sport. Six Conference games and three practice matches are included in the $10 season ticket, making the cost a little more than $1 a game. Patten Gymnasium will seat 6280 at games this winter, an increase of nearly 3000. A great deal of advance interest has been shown in basketball, it is stated by E. B. Davidson, ticket manager.

COPULOS GOES AHEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—G. L. Copulos went ahead in the three-cushion billiards match against William F. Hoppe, yesterday, in the ninth block played in the afternoon. He ran 53 to 28 for Hoppe in 49 innings. He made a high run of 6 and five more of 4 each. In the evening the match was closer, the score being 50 for Copulos to 44 for Hoppe. It was slower, 56 innings being required. Copulos leads by 500 to 472. The cloth on the table was found cut, and a new cloth had a bad effect on Hoppe's play in the afternoon, as he claimed. So a slower cloth replaced it in the evening.

CANADIAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	For	Ag'st	Pts
London	5	1	25	19	10
Stratford	4	2	25	20	8
Windsor	2	4	18	21	4
Hamilton	2	4	11	15	4
Niagara Falls	2	4	15	19	4

RESULTS FRIDAY

Niagara Falls 3, Hamilton 2 (15m. overtime).

Stratford 3, Windsor 2.

CONN. AGGIES FOOTBALL DATES

STORRS, Conn., Dec. 4 (AP)—Four home games and five away appear on the 1927 football schedule of Connecticut Agricultural College, which follows: Sept. 24—Coast Guard Academy. Oct. 1—Wesleyan University at Middeltown; 8—University of Maine; 15—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield; 22—University of New Hampshire; 29—Lowell Textile School. Nov. 5—Trinity College at Hartford; 12—Rhode Island State University at Kingston; 19—Boston College at Boston.

Brown to Build New Gymnasium

Work to Begin Soon—Athletic Council Announces 44 Insignia Awards

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 4—The announcements made by the Brown University athletic council that 44 members of the varsity soccer and cross-country teams and freshmen football and cross-country teams had been awarded insignias and the election of R. E. Randall '28 as captain of the 1927 varsity football squad had been ratified held no more than equal attraction for Brown students with the interesting announcement by Paul C. Dewolf, chairman of the building committee, that plans for a new gymnasium, which will be equipped to care for all of Brown's indoor sports and also provide locker, dressing and shower facilities for outdoor activities, had been definitely completed.

The plans for the new structure provide for a building of four stories with a ground area of 312 by 128 feet with provisions for the future addition of a baseball cage and swimming pool. It will cost, when completed, approximately $883,623.56. It will be one of the most modern and complete athletic plants in the country and will provide athletic facilities for every man at Brown, in both intramural and intercollegiate activities.

The building of a gymnasium to care for the growing need in equipment at Brown has been considered for some years, and a corporation committee had been studying the requirements. That committee had reported back to the corporation recently and the corporation had accepted the recommendations and appointed a building committee which will have the work in charge. The building committee comprises the following: P. C. Dewolf, F. W. Marvel, E. A. Burlingame, A. K. Potter and Edmund Wood.

In addition to awarding insignias, the Athletic Council appointed Dr. Walter H. Snell, present baseball coach, as assistant basketball coach to assist Head Coach D. O. McLaughry. Dr. Snell will be assigned to the freshman teams.

The recognition of soccer with varsity awards marks the inauguration of soccer on Brown's sport calendar for it is the first year that the game has been played here. The varsity awards were made as follows:

Varsity Cross-Country—S. I. Hall '28, R. J. Driscoll '29, P. T. Maker '29, W. S. Litterick '28, L. Garvin '28, C. C. Parsons '29.

Varsity Soccer—R. E. Arnold '29, R. D. Allison '29, A. R. Tebbutt '27, W. E. Howe '29, E. A. Blazer, J. N. Corbridge '29, L.

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CHICAGO, North Side, 901 Argyle St.—New fireproof building, overlooking lake; most beautiful 2-3-4-room apartments with all modern conveniences; elevators, gas and ice included in moderate rentals; convenient to church, schools, shops and all transportation. Separate apartments with hotel service available.

TO LET—FURNISHED

JANUARY to May charming furnished home on Charles River; 12 miles from center Boston; has oil burner and every comfort; maid will remain; may use car; rental low. Box G-300, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Victoria Arms, Apartment Hotel—One to six rooms; choice location for business or pleasure; attractive rates. 2424 Wilshire Blvd. DUnkirk 3600.

BUILDINGS TO LET

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—For lease, warehouse, 39,000 sq. ft., fully equipped with elevator, conveyor, chutes, office counter, vault and partitions; on rail spur; loading platform on side street; close in. C. S. VAN BRUNDT, 802 Financial Center Bldg.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE ALOHA, Winthrop Highs, Mass. By-the-Sea—A home to meet the need; experienced attention if desired; circular on request. E. Jeff Meloy, 104 Highland. Tel. Ocean 1406.

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CORSET MAKER
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National organization has permanent opening for a woman between 23-40 with at least high school education, free to travel; opportunity to earn $2500 to $5000 a year; prefer teacher, college woman or one with previous executive experience; South in winter; definite income to start; opportunity for advancement. WEEDON COMPANY, Desk 5, 7016 Euclid, Cleveland, O.

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COLLEGE graduate with 4 years office, 3 years sales experience, desires selling connection with high grade firm. M-85, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG Englishwoman desires post, companion, musical, needlewoman, fond children; can drive car; willing to go anywhere. Box G-296, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
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Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person.
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Home of refinement, attractively appointed; harmonious environment for study and rest; experienced care if needed; illustrated booklet. MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Princeton, N. J. Tel. Princeton 755.

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Well appointed attractive rest home with care and attention as desired; state maternity license held. 60 Park St., Brookline, Mass. MRS. INEZ A. COLBURN. Tel Regent 5523

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Limited number of exceptionally fine specimens.
KENMORE 4564 or
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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COAT, Persian lamb, full length, practically new; exceptional value; will sell $350. Plaza 5525, New York City.

EVERETT, MASS.—Genuine Paisley shawl, beautifully brilliant colors, perfect condition; never used; will be pleased to show. Phone Everett 3583-M.

SUIT—English Oxford cutaway, size 38, finest quality, faultlessly tailored; cost $120; only worn twice; sell for $35. Phone Riverside 0240 (N. Y. C.) from 5-8 p. m.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Big Trusts and Artificial Monopolies

Announcement of the formation of a combined manufacturers' and consumers' pool by which it is proposed to insure a reasonable stabilization of crude rubber prices in the American market, apparently indicates the imminence of a strategic contest between the defenders of what has been quite generally regarded as a natural monopoly and those who seek, by purely artificial means, to impose what would seem to be, if not absolutely coercive, at least patently artificial means intended to break that monopoly. For many months, though more especially at a somewhat earlier period, American buyers of crude rubber have complained of what they insist has been an unnecessary inflation of prices arbitrarily fixed upon exports of that commodity under the provisions of the so-called Stevenson Act, which restricts the exportation of rubber from British possessions whenever the price falls below a prescribed level.

It is explained that although the prevailing price at present is approximately thirty-six cents a pound, which is below the minimum prescribed, there is apprehension that within the next two months further restrictions will be placed upon rubber exports. Against this a somewhat novel countermovement is proposed. Its operation, economically, probably will be watched with interest on both sides of the Atlantic. In everyday practice the methods outlined would be much the same as those employed in a buyers' strike, the bugbear of producers and distributors the world over. There is to be provided, according to the plans disclosed, an initial defensive revolving fund of $40,000,000, not to be used primarily in the purchase of rubber stocks even at what are regarded as the not unreasonable prices now quoted, but as a prize fund to be awarded whenever it is possible to force still further concessions from producers and sellers.

While of course no announcement is made of the intention, it is quite apparent that all purchases in markets which it is claimed are arbitrarily controlled will be limited to emergency needs until such time as prices are reduced to approximately the theoretical level which the buyers will fix. Just how powerful the leverage thus provided will prove to be, it does not now appear. But when it is realized that it is in the automobile industry the bulk of the products of rubber is used, and that the center of that industry is in the United States, it is readily understood that in any situation where the interests of organized capital are arrayed in diametric opposition to a policy fixed by the deliberate act of even a friendly foreign government, the trial of strength will be intensely interesting.

It is not altogether easy, perhaps, even for those who claim to be enlisted in a campaign which will result in the stabilization of rubber prices at a somewhat lower level, thereby, at least theoretically, benefiting millions of present and prospective owners of American-made automobiles, to defend what they would be quick to denominate a buyers' strike if organized by their own patrons. They would seem now to be forced to the admission that they are resorting to purely artificial means to break what they are pleased to denounce as an equally artificial monopoly.

But it has not been conclusively shown that the so-called British monopolization of rubber is artificially maintained. It might be more convincingly shown that the present-day demands upon the available supply have created an actual monopoly, not unlike that which American farmers have sought and still seek to maintain of the foodstuffs which find their way to the world's markets. Those who produce wheat and corn agree that their products should be worth what they will bring in the markets. Those who are, arbitrarily or otherwise, seeking to insure to the producers of rubber a price fixed upon its actual value as established by the oft-quoted law of supply and demand, take refuge behind the same reasonable theory.

A Practical Method for Abolishing Slums

The problem of getting rid of the disgraceful tenements of the great American cities, in which a large percentage of the working population is forced to live, calls urgently for a solution, as it is universally recognized that the failure to provide adequate dwelling accommodation for people of small means is a blot on modern civilization. Various plans and suggestions are being offered, ranging from demands for governmental construction of new dwellings to appeals to millionaire philanthropists to come forward and give the workers better homes as an act of charity. Each and all proponents of schemes for better housing are confident that their method is the best, but no sooner are steps taken to translate theory into practical action than serious objections seem to develop.

Thus the suggestion that the very rich should contribute immense funds for tearing down unwholesome tenements and erecting comfortable dwellings is opposed by real estate interests on the ground that the plan would unfairly compete with their properties. A more valid objection is found on the high value of the lands on which it is proposed to erect the homes built by donations, these present values being in most cases so high that it is claimed that moderate rentals would be possible only if part of the charges were carried as charity. This idea of regarding any considerable number of persons as permanently dependent upon the benefactions of the rich is so contrary to all American ideals that it cannot be regarded as anything more than a temporary expedient.

It should be clearly kept in view, in considering what can be done to provide better dwelling conditions, that provision must be made for an increasing population that is not willing to be regarded as the subject of charity. The real problem is that of establishing conditions under which private enterprise will find it profitable to engage in the supply of the needed housing. As the first practical step in this direction, the recommendation of the New York State Housing Commission, that all model tenements erected by limited-dividend corporations shall be exempt from taxation, would seem to be in line with the natural order of economic development. The experiment with the former municipal tax-exemption law accomplished much in relieving the housing shortage, and there is every reason for believing that under a similar system applied to construction by limited-dividend corporations, the needed capital for new dwellings would quickly be found.

Steps Toward Scandinavian Unity

Culturally, the Scandinavian countries may be said to have achieved unity already. Their natural scientists, educators, clergymen, and even lawmakers, confer and exchange experiences with the utmost freedom and frequency. Last summer the newspaper editors of Sweden, Denmark and Norway had a conference at Malmoe, and a little later the experts in economics met at Copenhagen. Student conferences are common occurrences, and since the languages are but little different, ideas and information flow across the borders without hindrance.

Politically, the goal of a united Scandinavia seems less near. The enthusiasms of a generation or two ago have cooled off. During the war there were conferences among the three kings with a view to mutual support in defense of the common neutrality, but since the danger passed there has been little of this consultation, except a common policy in regard to the League of Nations. There the Scandinavian delegates have, as a rule, conferred in advance with a view to common action; and, as a member of the Council, Sweden has felt that it represented the other neutral countries. For that reason, it has declared for the practice of rotation in the nonpermanent membership. Holland now has the seat, and after Switzerland has had her turn it is likely that some Scandinavian country other than Sweden will speak for the northern tier of states.

Another forward step that is likely to be taken soon is a resumption of the monetary union covering Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Technically, the old convention is still in force, never having been denounced; but when the war forced all three of the members to abandon the gold standard, which was its basis, it automatically became inoperative. Now Sweden has been back at the gold standard for two years, and since the Danish money is once again at par, the same gauge is likely to be restored in Denmark within a month or two. The recent advances of the Norwegian krone on the international market also indicate that the bankers in charge of that currency aim at a return to par in suitable stages. And when all three countries are back on the same gold foundation, the old monetary union is almost certain to be revived. At the conference of economists in Copenhagen, a special meeting to discuss this prospect was proposed.

There is also a special significance in the recent visit of President Relander of Finland to the capitals of Norway and Denmark, repeating the call he made last year at Stockholm. Finland shows a decided tendency to associate itself with the neighbors to the west, and naturally enough, as with them it has almost the same cultural bonds as they have with each other. There are also signs of a closer economic cooperation. Thus last year the lumber exporters of Sweden and Finland who had been competing abroad made an agreement for minimum prices and limitation of output. With Norway, Sweden has similar community of interest in the export of ores, and its Arctic mines find their leading outlet through the Norwegian port of Narvik. In the export of foodstuffs, such as butter and bacon, Sweden and Denmark have common interests and would profit by a common policy.

Thus step by step the national barriers are gradually breaking down. There is no obligation to consult in such matters as military preparedness, and yet the policy pursued by one country has immediate repercussions in the others. In the apt phrase of Ex-Premier Sandler of Sweden, the four countries are like the members of a quartet playing in harmony without a leader.

The Shipping Dilemma in the United States

Regardless of the report made to Congress by the United States Shipping Board, as a result of its nation-wide inquiry into shipping problems, the hearings held in various cities have at least served to arouse an interest in maritime affairs. The hearings in the middle West attracted business men in that section who appreciated the need of a definite shipping policy on the part of the United States. Opinions generally indicated the belief that the Government should retire from the shipping business, although how and when this can be effected are questions upon which the Shipping Board received few new suggestions of definite value.

Before the World War, 10 per cent of the American foreign commerce was carried in American bottoms, Chairman T. V. O'Connor of the Shipping Board observed in opening the board's hearing at New York. Today, 30 per cent of the foreign commerce of the Nation is carried in ships flying its flag, despite the fact that 52,000,000 tons of the foreign business were exported and 41,000,000 tons were imported. This means that it is 20 per cent easier to get a cargo out of an American port than into one, and ships flying the United States flag thus are forced to meet abroad the more severe competition for business bound to the United States. That American ships have been maintained in regular services under the difficult conditions obtaining, and with a surplusage of ocean tonnage until, at least, comparatively recent weeks, is in no small measure due to the Government's policy of keeping the lines in operation until someone can and will buy them.

Certainly, the board has made diligent efforts to dispose of the fleet. Its requirements, such as the guaranty by purchasers that existing services will be maintained a prescribed time, are not exacted for the purpose of hindering private business, but merely to assure the permanency of the lines which the Government has created. If mail contracts will enable private operators successfully to maintain the lines for which they appear to be willing to bid should such contracts be assured, the United States will be doing no more than other powers have done in encouraging a merchant marine through mail contracts. This at least is better than a direct subsidy such as that which has been the policy of some foreign nations.

The most spectacular service is the transatlantic passenger and freight routes, known as the United States Lines and the American Merchant Lines. In the former, the Leviathan—a "dry" ship—has held its own for three years with the foreign vessels, but shipping experts agree that to operate profitably in the North Atlantic passenger service a trio of large ships is essential. In at least one bid which the board recently received, a concrete plan for meeting this need through the construction of two other large ships, in order that weekly sailings from New York might be maintained, was made.

The prevailing thought—almost unanimous among business men—is that the Government should get out of the shipping business. Some shipping men aver that many of the laid-up ships should be sold for scrap and the remainder reconditioned and sold for nominal rates to American operators for "reserve" purposes, to be utilized in peak periods. The United States is at last aroused to the need of keeping its flag on the seas. Until one or more private operators of those Government ships which are serviceable can be found, it is fortunate that the Shipping Board is doing its part in maintaining services to all parts of the world. The dependability of its freight lines, with the remarkable regularity of its passenger lines, is paving the way for successful operation by the private operators who may subsequently acquire the property and the prestige of these services.

The Standards of Vocal Tone

Vocal tone, to base generalization on Anton Webern's "Geistliche Lieder," performed at a concert of the International Composers' Guild in New York, has standards that may not easily be disturbed. It has attained, by the working of time, a place in the musical scheme of things which no casual and freakish fancy of a composer may unsettle. Developed by the old choral writers in the motet and by later masters in the accompanied cantata and in oratorio, opera and song, it has taken on dignity, respectability and conventionality which even the advanced modernist may not ignore.

Voices, that is to say, possess a certain high and noble status from having been associated throughout the ages with poetic and religious texts. Possibly for this very reason they are in a subservient relation, being of less account than the words to which they give regularity of rhythm and enrichment of sound. But that granted, advantage can scarcely result from singing being reduced, as in Webern's "Geistliche Lieder," to fantastically inflected speech.

Webern's speech-melody is more distorted than Schönberg's in "Pierrot Lunaire," and is less plausibly required by his verses. Webern chooses a religious theme, and Schönberg a comic and romantic one. The music produces almost precisely the same impression in the one case as in the other. The procedure is simply enough explained from the historic standpoint. Both composers employ an exaggerated form of the Wagnerian declamation. They have made the voice produce effects which modern composers of better judgment, even they themselves in other works, bring about by means of instruments.

But no doubt the experiment had to be made. A characteristic of those engaged in the modern quest is that they push every method of expression to the farthest consequences, and leave the public to respond as it will.

Random Ramblings

Cleveland (Ohio) school heads have decided that history textbooks shall be clear and concise, deleted of such stories as that of George Washington and the cherry tree, and of the Liberty Bell being cracked on Independence Day. Well, salt isn't necessary, but it surely does dress up the meat.

A German has found a way to make silk out of lobster shells, but unfortunately he has also found there is a lack of lobster shells in Germany. Thus far, however, the making of silk purses out of sows' ears is still an uncommon accomplishment.

Many who are constantly making plans as to what they would do if only they had a large sum of money would probably forget all of them, if they ever got it, in other ones regarding what they would do if they only had a still larger sum.

The countryside will soon be dressed for winter; the mountains with their snow caps, the rivers with their coats of ice, and plenty of snow shoes in evidence for the two feet of snow in the fields and woods.

It appears to be a heated argument as to whether soft coal or oil is the better fuel, though users of either seem to be well sooted.

The potato crop of France is reported away below average, but will this have any effect on the popularity of French "fries"?

A lecturer, once a critic, tells this one on himself: A critic is one who is most down on what he is least up on.

The stage has decided that there is a lot of fun in a pun. So prepare for plenty of punishment.

Most anyone will admit that an air mailman's job is over the heads of the majority of us.

Did you ever really believe a "wet paint" sign, or were you tempted to investigate?

House organs seem to play a major part in tuning up a firm's business program.

Young man, become a hatter. You'll be bound to get ahead.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Where Protection Succeeds"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent editorial published under the heading, "Where Protection Succeeds," it was stated that, although the value of protection is problematical when applied to small areas, yet in the case of wide areas, able to supply within their own borders all the needs of their citizens, it is highly advantageous.

This conclusion was illustrated by reference to the United States, which, while preserving interstate free trade, yet erects a high tariff wall along its seaboard and northern boundary, and at the same time enjoys great prosperity. To conclude that the prosperity is due to the tariff wall is merely to argue "post hoc ergo propter hoc," which is not usually regarded as sound reasoning.

In considering this question of the advantages or otherwise of protection one must have recourse to a test beyond that of mere expediency. Now the effect of protection is to take away the business of one and give it to another, the one deprived of the business being invariably the citizen of a foreign state. How can any sound results be expected to spring from such an unsound basic cause?

Protection has its origin in the fear that the sum total of trade is limited; that there is not enough prosperity to go round, and that the prosperity of one can be secured only at the expense of another's loss. Trade is exchange, and whether between neighbors in adjoining streets or neighbors separated by thousands of miles is for the benefit of all alike.

Fear is responsible for the war of tariffs. Tariffs have been responsible for possibly more international ill-will than all other causes put together. How can that tree which brings forth such fruit be good under whatever guise presented?

It is not sufficient, however, to enthrone free trade and banish protection. So long as men and nations are merely seeking their own advantage and competition is regarded as the essence of business there will be failures, the weak going down before the strong and unscrupulous. Cooperation must take the place of competition before every man will be secured to reap the reward of his own labor without fear of his neighbor.

With regard to the wonderful prosperity of the United States, it can fairly be assumed that if she were to throw down her tariff walls and open her markets to the whole world her prosperity would be still further enhanced and a great deal of the feeling which exists in the world today against her would be removed.

What may not, then, be expected when all nations cooperate for the common good? There are not lacking signs that mankind is beginning to think along this line.

Bromley, Kent, Eng. F. C. A.

The North Carolina Supplement

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been intending to write you in regard to the recent North Carolina Supplement of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

As Governor of the State, I would like to express appreciation, in behalf of myself and the citizenry generally, of the fine service which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has rendered in giving to the world this North Carolina Supplement containing constructive and wholesome publicity of the material and spiritual values of our State. It would be almost impossible adequately to appraise the service your fine newspaper has rendered North Carolina. I wish you would express to all of those who had a part in it my appreciation and generous thanks.

Raleigh, N. C. A. W. MCLEAN, Governor.

Youth and the Film "Mons"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain at this present time millions of cinema patrons are overcrowding the picture halls to witness a remarkable film, "Mons." It depicts in realistic fashion the action of that glorious retreat by the "Old Contemptibles." To an observer there is a great lesson being pointed in connection with this film and its viewers.

One is struck by the extraordinary effect which its action has upon the numerous schoolboys who crowd the cinema to capacity where this film is on show. The majority of its scenes are received with overwhelming delight and joy by the youngsters, glad when their countrymen are winning. But these young people appear not to realize the tragedy of war and the immense suffering experienced by those who take part in it.

It would therefore seem that some great movement could be organized or some high ideal fostered that would have no tendency to produce within the thoughts of our younger generation a desire for war and bloodshed, but that would yet allow them opportunity to serve the race with honor and glory. A. D. P.

Richmond, Surrey, Eng.

The Monitor and Good Government

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The severe defeat of the repeal of the Wright Act has been a great victory for those who are standing for a higher plane of government. It has been a great step in pushing forward the boundary of our moral frontier.

I feel that the work done by the MONITOR in its articles and editorials has been a big factor in the recent election, and I take the privilege of thanking the MONITOR for the help it has given to the cause of right.

It is my sincere hope that the educational work between now and next election will not falter and eventually the power of organized evil will be negligible. I desire to express my appreciation of the stand that the MONITOR always takes in upholding good government and that which contributes to the welfare of humanity. G. I. J.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Voting on the Dry Referendums

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR being our sole means over here of getting the truth about prohibition in the United States, one is puzzled very often at the attitude taken on this question when there is a referendum such as that in the State of New York.

Any outsider can see that it is "the trade" that is at the back of the referendum. The way to get the trade out of politics is to get it out. Why should not every individual who believes in prohibition in the United States vote dry on every possible occasion?

Such a course seems the only straight thing to do, and will help not only America but the whole world to know the truth. R. A. C.

Dublin, Ire.

The Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Consider the Bootblack

THE bootblack! No epics have ever been penned to him. No orator has chanted his praises. His name rarely figures among "those present." He is not ordinarily a speaker or even a guest at noonday Kiwanis, Rotary, or Chamber of Commerce luncheons. But the bootblack! Consider him who all too oft is altogether unconsidered! We clamber into the shoestand chair, bury our noses in our papers, or merely stare into space. It is the only sort of shop where mere presence tells well enough what we want. Unspeaking, unseeing, we merely extend our feet and are served.

The bootblack works silently, as a rule. Sometimes he asks, "Dark or light, sir?" Sometimes he ventures to suggest new laces. But for the most part he is silent. He knows his job, this bootblack. No scuffed toe, no clay loam embedded 'twixt sole and upper escapes his vigilant eye. He could get by with one dab of polish. But who ever knew a bootblack content to let his customer go with less than two and generally three applications and as many vigorous rubbings? He misses no chance to send our feet forth into the world incased in resplendent glow.

No Angelo at his marble, no Raphael at his canvas, ever toiled with more painstaking care. It is high time this song to him was sung. It is meet that he receive his accolade—this stoop-backed artist who works so well for so little.—*Frankfort (Ind.) Times.*

"Pan-Europa"

The old continent needs British collaboration. The British fleet protects the European colonies and unites Europe with the rest of the world. British finance is literally the only one which is capable of looking American finance in the face. The only one sufficiently strong to keep a place for Europe in the foreground of the money markets of the world. Moreover, even if the old continent decided to surrender its place in the distant parts of the globe, and to withdraw on itself and its North African possessions, it would continue to need certain natural products furnished by the Dominions and carried under the Union Jack. Against Britain, therefore, "Pan-Europa" cannot be realized. No one has any illusions on that score here. But an agreement between London and the Continent of Europe should be carried out. Britain and the Continent will equally benefit in being able to negotiate as two parties and not as twenty-seven. When the twenty-six states of Europe are united politically and organized into one economic unit, it will be much easier to deal with the American, British, and Russian empires — and they will become a much better client for London and a much more efficient point of vantage.—*Paris Volonte.*

Emphasis on the Good

The action of the Japanese Foreign Office in refusing passports to thirty entertainers because their mediocre talent would give the Empire a bad name in Europe and America has no counterpart in our system. Most of the Japanese entertainers we know are either jugglers or tumblers seen in our vaudeville houses or at the circus. And they are usually very good. Not being familiar with the language of Nippon, our people do not visit Japanese theaters. They receive, therefore, neither good nor bad impressions of Japanese skill in dramatic expression.

The only direction in which we might imitate this Japanese censorship is in seeing that a better class of motion pictures is sent abroad.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Y. W. C. A.

If the Y. W. C. A. had not been organized, it would have been necessary to form some other society to undertake a service which is essential under modern city conditions. It is not too much to say that no great community could have in its midst such great numbers of young women, most of them without family association, contributing to its economic life and to its higher activities, without some such agency to give them social, recreational and educational opportunities, as well as to help them in such matters as employment.—*New York Times.*

The Living Trees

Living trees are always shedding something in order to produce more.—*Center Point (Ia.) Independent.*

"Oh, My Ducats!"

Whenever even partial prohibition is suggested to the Government, they have one stereotyped objection, "Our revenue." The gross fallacy of the objection is exposed by Prof. Irving Fisher, an eminent economist, whose books are studied as texts in our colleges. He says: "It is penny wise and pound foolish to argue that prohibition destroys revenue—it simply requires a transfer of taxes from alcoholic beverages to nonalcoholic beverages and the other productions to which our energies would be transferred. The net result will obviously not be additional economic or tax burdens, but quite the contrary."—*Bombay Chronicle.*

The Marriage Hold

Among many misleading generalities needing to be nailed to the mast of falsehood, one of the most pernicious is that married folk are not continuing to live together. True, some may not be, and, indeed, are not, and of these so much fuss is made that little is heard of the millions who neither court nor receive publicity. . . .

No, the hold marriage has upon us as a people is not weakened by exposures of the exceptions to the rule. These may excite our pity, our sympathy, and sometimes our aversion, but cannot threaten the majesty of the social custom that is the common rite of all. It is inviolate, tenable so long as the Anglo-Saxon conception of civilization prevails. It is the respected commonplace in daily life that familiarity does not asperse. And it is expressed, perhaps most felicitously, in those ever-recurring instances in which wedded couples on these prairies have lived together, have toiled for one another, and often fought with each other, have drunk together out of the same cups of joy and sorrow, but yet remained together, content, mated, indissoluble in their immersion of each other's complements, till, with mutual pride and probably not a little to forgive, they proclaim the celebrations of their silver, golden, or diamond wedding anniversaries. One such connubial occasion proves far more the permanency of our marriage custom than a thousand accounts of dissolutions foreshadow its decline.—*Manitoba Free Press.*

Student Workers

The high percentage of students at Oregon Agricultural College who are listed as wholly or in part self-supporting not only is a measure of relief to the parental pocketbook, but also an earnest that the young men and young women in question are headed in a definite direction. There is, we suppose, no better guarantee that a student really wants education than the fact that he is willing to work for it. And this index stands, regardless of the relative expediency, from the sole viewpoint of emciency, of working while in school versus borrowing part of the money, to be repaid out of larger earnings made possible by formal training.

It is as impractical as it is unnecessary to compare one institution with another with respect to numbers of students who are on their own . . . The truth is that everywhere the practice is increasing; that opportunity exists in each instance, and that higher education is open to all who care enough to work for it.

Statistics of this kind have additional value as antidotes for the notion that the other kind of college boy, who is more likely to get into the news, is the pattern of the rising generation. The time wasters are even yet too numerous, but in a society that grows increasingly insistent on getting a quid for its quo, they will ultimately disappear, at least from tax-supported institutions.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Proof of Progress

The breaking of records is a step toward the progress and development of men, and is an indication that human capability expands. The holders of records are the bearers of a banner showing that men progress and develop. —*Tokyo Asahi.*

Too Early!

Of course, getting an education has its values, but one of the reasons why a boy should not drop out before entering high school is that it is too early an age for a boy to get the habit of quitting.—*Fort Worth Record.*